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MOSCOW COMMENTARY ON HAIG GEORGETOWN SPEECH

TASS Comments

LD071752 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 7 Apr, TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig made a speech at the International and Strategic Studies Center of Georgetown University, that can only be described as an attempt to stem the anti-war movement which is gathering momentum in the United States.

As a matter of fact, the State Department made no secret of it. The newspaper the New York TIMES said that, according to an Assistant Secretary of State, by his speech Haig wanted to undermine the positions of those circles in the United States and Western Europe which advocate an early freezing of the nuclear armaments of the USSR and the USA. The same assistant added that Haig wanted to deal a "pre-emptive strike" to an article to be published in a new issue of FOREIGN AFFAIRS. In that article, four high-ranking officials of previous administrations -- former U.S. ambassador to the USSR George Kennan, former defence secretary Robert MacNamara, former presidential adviser McGeorge Bundy, and former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Gerard Smith -- argue for the West to give up the first use of nuclear weapons.

Admitting in his statement that the Soviet Union is putting forward an idea about a commitment not to resort to the first use of nuclear weapons, Haig said that NATO has consistently turned down such Soviet proposals. He added that the policy of giving up the first use of nuclear weapons would spell an end to the policy of flexible response. In other words, the U.S. Secretary of State has actually admitted that the first use of nuclear weapons is the chief element of the "policy of flexible response" now elaborated in Washington.

Haig alleged that in the last 10 years the Soviet Union has adopted as armaments "an unprecedented quantity of new systems" and that over the same period the United States "has exercised restraint" adopting for armaments only the Trident missile and submarine and the cruise missile.

These assertions by the U.S. Secretary of State have nothing in common with reality. In the decade mentioned, the USA has replaced 550 Minuteman-I and Minuteman-II single-block missiles by Minuteman-III missiles with three warheads, and 496 Polaris A-II and Polaris-III ballistic missiles on 31 atomic submarines by the Poseidon C-3 missiles (with 16 missiles equipped with 10-14 warheads on each submarine).

New offensive missiles have been supplied for the strategic bomber fleet, as a result of which, during the seventies, without increasing the number of carriers, the possibilities of the strategic offensive forces of the USA in terms of delivering nuclear ammunition in one launch (flight) have doubled. One has to add to this the development of such most advanced weapons systems as the strategic cruise missiles of different types, as the "MX" intercontinental ballistic missile, the B-1 strategic bomber, the new warheads for the ballistic missiles, and many other things.

Leaving unresponded the latest Soviet constructive initiatives, the U.S. Secretary of State went out of his way to justify the U.S. desire to achieve a military superiority by deploying new American missiles in Western Europe.

He alleged that this NATO decision constituted a response to the deployment of a large number of Soviet SS-20 Soviet missiles. It is well-known, however, that already back in the fifties the USA deployed in Europe and in the adjacent seas nuclear weapons for hitting vital centres of the USSR and its allies. And it was only in the sixties that in response to that threat the Soviet Union was forced to deploy its missiles in the European part of the USSR.

This resulted in the emergence of a nuclear balance in Europe, but neither at that time nor now has the Soviet Union ever considered such a confrontation to be the best solution. However, all Soviet proposals to definitely limit the competition in this field have been turned down in the past and are being turned down now by the American side.

Orlov Views Arms Policy

LD072026 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 7 Apr 82

["The Same Old Stand" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr (TASS) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig made a speech at the Centre of Strategic Studies of Georgetown University and tried to justify the basic aspects of the Washington administration's policy in the field of nuclear armaments and arms control. Haig laid emphasis on the programme for the nuclear arms buildup based on the so-called flexible response strategy, which in fact relies on the admissibility of nuclear war and includes the possibility of delivering the first nuclear strike.

The state secretary resorted to the open falsification of commonly known facts to cover up the aggressive character of this course. He claimed, for instance, that during the past ten years the Russians had fielded an unprecedented number of new strategic and intermediate systems, while the United States had been showing restraint during that period. Everyone knows, however, that it was the United States that was the first on the threshold of the 1970's to fit out their strategic ballistic missiles with multiple independently targetable warheads, thus initiating another round of the nuclear arms race. After that it began speedily developing new types of strategic weapons, namely, long-range nuclear air-, ground- and sea-based cruise missiles.

A similar method of falsification was used by the state secretary to justify the Washington-imposed NATO decision to deploy new American Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Haig claimed that that decision was a response to Soviet missile deployment. In reality, however, it was the Soviet Union that had to respond to the threats posed by the West, primarily by the United States. The Soviet Union has never sought to secure military superiority but limited itself to measures that are sufficient to ensure dependable security both for itself and for its allies. The Soviet military doctrine, unlike the American one, has always proceeded from the principle of retaliatory, defensive measures.

Haig's speech confirms that it is the United States that is trying to break the existing parity of the armed forces and the military-strategic balance. This is borne out, in particular, by the U.S. programme for the general build-up of strategic armaments, which was advertised by the state secretary in every way.

It is quite indicative that Haig again rejected the Soviet Union's proposal to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons. NATO, he said, is consistently rejecting these Soviet proposals. The policy of renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons, the state secretary frankly announced, would mean an end of the "flexible response" concept. In other words, Haig actually admitted that the "flexible response" concept imposed by the United States on NATO provides for the first use of nuclear weapons.

There is hardly any need, of course, to argue against the state secretary's viewpoint that the central problem of the arms control should be the strengthening of military parity, on which deterrence depends, at reduced levels of armaments and risk. However, Washington's current policy is at odds with this goal. In reality it is aimed at breaking down the existing military parity rather than at preserving and strengthening it, and also at ensuring U.S. military superiority. This conclusion is also borne out by the fact that Haig again argued in favour of Washington-proposed "zero option," intended to secure the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament and thus to ensure superiority for the United States, as U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger has pointed out quite frankly and on many occasions.

One can therefore subscribe to the conclusion of the New York TIMES that Haig's speech contained nothing new. The State Secretary lamented the fact that the President's current policy was jeeringly presented as a policy of arms build-up in order to carry out subsequent arms reductions. At the same time Haig claimed that the United States should demonstrate its readiness to maintain the balance of forces by deploying its armaments.

As the self-same New York TIMES justly points out, Haig made no new initiatives. We should add here that he, moreover, gave no reply to the new Soviet proposals, which have evoked much interest all over the world and won extensive public response, in particular, in the United States. Haig, according to the New York TIMES, confirmed the Washington administration's resolute opposition to the movement for a freeze on the nuclear forces that is gaining momentum in the United States. Haig's aide, the same newspaper says, stated that Haig had wanted his speech to undermine the positions of those in the United States and Western Europe who urged the earliest possible freeze on the Soviet and American nuclear arms.

Moreover, the aide pointed out, Haig wanted in advance to counter an article which will be published in the next issue of the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS. In that article four high-ranking members of previous administrations (George Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to the USSR, Robert MacNamara, former defence secretary and current chairman of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, McGeorge Bundy, former presidential adviser, and Gerard Smith, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency) urge the West to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons.

Haig's speech, the newspaper Washington POST carries on in the same vein, should be viewed as an attempt to dampen the wave of the movement mounting in the U.S. for an arms freeze. It should be added that this is obviously a self-defeating attempt. Haig's speech only shows that all the sensible people and the public at large are quite right in being increasingly worried over the dangerous consequences of the arms build-up policy pursued by Washington.

USSR'S ISRAELYAN INTERVIEWED ON DISARMAMENT

AU061836 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 14, 1982 p 5

[Report on ADN correspondent Joachim Sonneberg's interview with Ambassador Viktor Israelyan, USSR delegate at the Geneva Disarmament Committee, in Geneva -- date not given]

[Text] In a talk with ADN correspondent Joachim Sonnenberg, Viktor Israelyan, representative of the Soviet Union at the Geneva Disarmament Committee, commented on the causes of the current delays in the process of negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament. On this occasion the well-known disarmament expert also dealt with the USSR-U.S. negotiations on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe, as well as with some aspects of the growing movement in the NATO countries.

Ambassador Israelyan stressed that negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament have never at any time been uncomplicated or without problems. Today, however, they prove to be more complicated than ever in view of the fact that the United States is seeking to prevent a serious approach to the basic problems in all bodies where it is still -- or again -- willing to have talks. Ambassador Viktor Israelyan supported this view by multifarious experiences of his own. "The attitude of the U.S. delegation in the disarmament committee clearly proves that the U.S. administration's course is completely aimed at obstructing genuine negotiations in the field of disarmament. It is its fault that the committee to date has not been able to even begin negotiations about two of the most important questions on its agenda: about halting the nuclear arms race, and banning all nuclear tests."

This attitude has become particularly clear, despite varied attempts to divert attention and deception tactics in connection with the question of establishing a working group of the Geneva Disarmament Committee for drafting a convention text about the ban of the neutron weapon. A request to this end had been directed to the disarmament committee by the UN General Assembly -- incidentally, in a resolution submitted by the GDR. Any progress was prevented exclusively by the delegation of the United States, which finds itself virtually in complete isolation in this respect."

Unrealistic U.S. Concept

What can be said about the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe, which were adjourned a few days ago for a 2-month break? "Unfortunately nothing basically different. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed it as long ago as in early February in his talk with a delegation of the Socialist International, the U.S. delegation resorted to tactical maneuvers around the 'zero option' called for by President Reagan -- that absolutely unacceptable proposal through which for all practical purposes a one-sided disarmament by the Soviet Union is being demanded. L.I. Brezhnev said at that time that the state of the talks was bound to cause deep concern, and there is no reason to feel less concern now."

Viktor Israelyan stressed that it was incontestable that the U.S. ruling circles and their closest allies were steering a course aimed at liquidating detente and fanning the arms race. All this, he said, is being done behind the smokescreen of a massive misinformation campaign. In countless varieties the fairytale of the Soviet threat is being propagated while every effort is being made to upset the approximate strategic balance in favor of the United States. President Reagan's "zero option" is also part of these endeavors. "Naturally a zero option in Europe is conceivable. We have demanded it often enough: the abolition of all nuclear weapons delivery vehicles on the territory of Europe and the adjacent waters. President Reagan, however, is demanding something quite different; namely, the dismantling of 496 Soviet intermediate-range missiles. In that event the USSR would have less than 500 other nuclear weapon delivery vehicles left, while NATO would keep 720 nuclear delivery vehicles as well as the about 270 British and French missiles and long-range aircraft. That is something the Soviet Union could never accept in its own interest and in the interest of the security of its allies."

Important Factor of Our Time

What is the importance of the growing peace movement in West Europe, and now also in the United States, in the struggle for effective steps to achieve arms limitation and disarmament. "This movement not only reflects the growing alarm of the world public regarding the danger of a nuclear war, but also a broad process of increasing awareness: More and more people are realizing who is actually responsible for the arms race and from whom the danger of war emanates." In this respect an article of the U.S. paper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE is rather instructive. The paper compared two opinion poll results. Prior to Ronald Reagan's election as U.S. President, only 3 out of 10 interviewed persons believed him to be able to plunge the United States into a war. After he had been 1 year in office, this opinion was already shared by every other American. The paper wrote in this context that this was not astonishing in view of the administration's saber rattling in such a manner, and its speaking more and more openly about its intention to wage a "limited" nuclear war and win it.

"At the Geneva Disarmament Committee we receive numerous letters from all strata of the population which confirm this assessment. Primarily, however, the number of scientists has increased who speak up in view of the growing danger for mankind. I am convinced that the powerful peace movement is a factor of our era that must be reckoned with. It contributes toward creating the political climate which is necessary for solving the vital questions of the present, and I fully agree with the Swedish delegate at the Geneva Disarmament Committee, Inga Thorsson, who described this broad antimissile and antinuclear-weapon movement as a 'symptom of our time.'"

TALKS SHOULD INCLUDE BRITISH, FRENCH ARMS

AU061345 Prague PRACE in Czech 31 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Col Vladimir Sergeyev, Moscow: "The USSR's Viewpoint: How To Maintain Parity; the Number of Nuclear Weapons England and France Have and the Geneva Talks"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The current Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe attract the attention of the broad public.

This is natural. After all, the talks concern the question whether the military equilibrium on this densely populated continent will be reduced -- this would enhance the security of all interested countries -- or whether, against the will of nations, ever new deadly weapons will be stationed here, directed against the adversary's facilities and becoming themselves a target for the other side.

As is known, the USSR proposes that these Soviet-American talks draw up a declaration -- on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual security -- that would limit NATO's and the USSR's intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe to 300 on each side. On NATO's side, this number self-evidently includes the intermediate-range nuclear missiles of Great Britain and France. These devices have a considerable strength even today: They consist of 144 missiles on submarines, 18 missiles on land bases, and more than 100 missile-carrying aircraft that are capable of delivering simultaneously more than 500 nuclear warheads to the target.

THESE WEAPONS ARE BEING SYSTEMATICALLY IMPROVED.

France is planning to replace the missiles on land and sea bases that carry one nuclear warhead each with missiles that will carry seven nuclear warheads. It is also planning to increase the number of submarines with nuclear missiles on board.

In Great Britain the reconstruction of the "Renown" submarine has been completed. Instead of the Polaris A-3T missiles with three nuclear warheads it will now carry Polaris A-3TK missiles with six individually targetable nuclear warheads. It is also known that at the beginning of the nineties Great Britain wants to have new submarines equipped with Trident-II ballistic missiles.

CAN THE USSR AFFORD IN THIS SITUATION TO IGNORE THE THREAT ARISING FROM THE BRITISH AND FRENCH NUCLEAR FORCES? Of course not! Do then these forces have to be reckoned with in spreading the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe? Of course, they do if the talks are to be governed by the principle of equality and mutual security, if the USSR's and its allies' security is to be gauged by the same measuring rod as the security of the United States and other NATO countries.

However, this just, equitable approach does not suit those in NATO who would like to upset the existing military and strategic balance in Europe and change it to their advantage. To substantiate their demand that the British and French nuclear weapons not be included in the overall balance of the NATO forces, they are spreading the idea in the West that these are strategic weapons and cannot therefore be negotiated on when dealing with the limitation of intermediate-range nuclear weapons but can only be the subject of strategic arms limitation talks. Another argument used against including these weapons is the fact that Great Britain and France are not direct participants in the talks and the assessment of these countries' nuclear weapons would harm their interest.

In this connection it is necessary to draw attention to the fact that as far back as during the talks in the United Nations, the Soviet Union proposed that the submarines equipped with ballistic missiles belonging to the U.S. allies -- Great Britain and France -- be taken into account. The United States disagreed with this proposal and the American position did not raise at that time any objections on the part of the U.S. allies and NATO. Nor did they raise any objections to the accord reached in the course of the UN talks on the same overall level of strategic carriers, which again did not include the British and French nuclear missiles. So what has happened now, in fact?

The aim obviously was to demonstrate "Atlantic solidarity," to give support to the old friend who overtly seeks military supremacy, to prevail over the sense of what is realistic. The apparent purpose is to prevent the British and French nuclear weapons from being counted at the Geneva talks, only to prevent them from being counted also during the strategic arms limitation talks, provided that the U.S. administration decides to continue them at all at some point.

As regards the absence of Great Britain and France at the talks, the USSR is taking it into consideration. This proposal does not presuppose any limitation or reduction of those states' nuclear forces.

THE USSR ONLY JUSTLY INSISTS THAT THE BRITISH AND FRENCH NUCLEAR WEAPONS BE PLACED ON THE SCALES ALONG WITH THE CORRESPONDING AMERICAN WEAPONS. ONLY THIS WILL SAFEGUARD THE COUNTRIES' EQUAL SECURITY.

The USSR does not seek supremacy over other states. It is convinced that an equilibrium of forces suffices to maintain and consolidate peace. Its goal is to ensure an equal security of the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries, to significantly reduce the number of existing intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, to ensure parity on a lower level, and to reduce the threat of a nuclear conflict.

BOGACHEV ANALYZES U.S. ARMAMENTS POSITION

LD071812 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 7 Apr 82

["Another Fabrication from Washington" -- TASS headline; by TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr TASS -- The Soviet Union's decision to introduce unilaterally a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear means in the European part of the USSR has caused a real confusion in Washington's official circles. In an attempt to play down the importance of the new Soviet peace initiatives, the advocates of whipping up military tensions in the world have gone as far as making absurd statements alleging that a quantitiative and qualitative freezing of Soviet medium-range armaments and a reduction of medium-range armaments pose a threat to peace while the development of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe is a "peace-making act."

Such statements from Reagan administration spokesmen have caused indignation both in Western Europe and in the United States.

Member of the U.S. House of Representatives Edward Markey said he could not understand why discontinuing the arms race could be a "wrong step" in the matter of establishing control over armaments. He said it was even more difficult for him to understand how a whipping-up of the arms race could emerge as a correct political course leading to the establishment of control over armaments.

The fact of the world public being outraged by the hasty decision of official Washington to turn down the Soviet initiatives left the professional liers from the U.S. administration unperturbed.

Richard Burt, director of the U.S. State Department's Bureau for Politico-Military Affairs has just made his statement in Brussels. He alleged that construction activities continue on the "SS-20" sites even after March 16, i.e. after the announcement of the Soviet moratorium. In this connection, it ought to be stressed that the Soviet Union had completely discontinued work on deploying new missiles and replacing the old ones even before the announcement of the moratorium, and this is known in Washington.

In a replay of a well-tested ploy, Washington has decided once again to launch a big lie through the lips of its official spokesman. Fabrications, however, albeit repeated many times, do not become the truth.

The same person, Richard Burt, divulged the true aims of this provocative and totally false statement.

He said that the main task now was to do everything to secure the implementation of the programme to deploy the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

PRAVDA CITES U.S. PRESS LETTERS ON ARMS FREEZE

PM071025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS Roundup: "'Stop the Madness, Give the Peoples Peace'"]

[Excerpt] New York, 5 Apr -- U.S. papers are receiving numerous letters from Americans expressing support for the Soviet initiative on freezing nuclear arms and voicing profound concern at the Washington administration's militarist course.

"The United States must give a positive answer to the Soviet proposals and embark on serious talks on nuclear arms control," (G. Yaffe) from Baldwin (New York State) writes in the paper NEWSDAY. "Efforts to possess even more destructive types of weapons will not increase but undermine U.S. security." (G. Yaffe) points out the need to abandon the outdated "position of strength" policy. "A rough balance now exists between the United States and the Soviet Union in nuclear arms, and it would be naive to think that the Soviet Union would allow it to be upset," he stresses.

"The United States is trying to torpedo the Geneva talks, whose agenda contains the urgent question of limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe," S. Schneider writes to the New York POST from Hewlett (New York State). "We must make the U.S. statesmen implement the American people's will and abandon their militarist policy."

"All the talk about nuclear war and the possibility of winning a nuclear war cannot be justified by any arguments; it contradicts all moral principles," (V. Izerman), a churchman from Albuquerque (New Mexico) stresses in the WALL STREET JOURNAL. "The only sensible alternative to this is the reduction of nuclear arms and their subsequent destruction. This is the path the Reagan administration should take" he points out; "this is what Americans and the peoples of the whole world demand."

"Americans must know that the European peoples do not want their countries to become a battlefield," a Briton, O. Kelly, writes in the Washington POST. "Britons are currently much more afraid of America than of Russia."

"The most constructive future path lies in talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and especially the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament which will be held in New York in June," O. Kelly stresses. "The time has come to stop the madness. I call upon President Reagan to display responsibility and wisdom and do his utmost to deliver the world from fear, to provide people with strong and lasting peace."

'SELFISH' USSR TRADE WITH CEMA COUNTRIES DENIED

LD081010 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 8 Apr 82

[By TASS economics observer Professor Leonid Pavlov]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr,TASS -- New concoctions have been circulated by Western reactionary propaganda. Deliveries of energy carriers from the USSR to other socialist countries have been selected this time for utterly unfounded attacks. These deliveries are of a large scale. They cover the requirements of CMEA member countries in natural gas by almost 100 per cent, and in oil and oil products by 80 percent.

Seeking to distort the nature of mutual relations between CMEA countries, the anti-Sovieteers try to condition opinion to the allegations that the USSR "takes advantage of these deliveries for selfish ends". This obvious lie is another attempt to sow hostility between the countries of the socialist community, to cast aspersions on the new type of international economic integration.

What does Western propaganda regard as "selfish" ends which the USSR allegedly pursues by supplying its friends and allies with energy carriers? Maybe it is that the Soviet Union sells oil, just as, incidentally, other raw materials to CMEA member countries at prices below the world market levels? If the CMEA countries would purchase the same quantities of oil in the world market and not in the USSR, they would have to spend 3,000 million dollars annually in addition.

Perhaps they refer to the volume of deliveries? Let us look at the facts, once again. Between 1976 and 1980, the USSR shipped 370 million tons of oil to CMEA countries. The figure for the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) will be approximately 400 million tons, and this, notwithstanding the difficulties caused by worsening of the conditions of oil production in the USSR. In return for the increasing deliveries of energy carriers to CMEA countries, the USSR invariably receives their staple exports.

Attempts to accuse the USSR of an alleged "selfish approach" to trade with CMEA countries break down if checked against facts, as we see. Socialist economic integration, which presupposes also expansion of mutually-advantageous trade, truly serves the interests of all socialist countries, the interests of the people of each CMEA country. Experience of over 30 years of CMEA shows that there are no problems of economic development which cannot be solved by the United efforts of the fraternal countries.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES SEND APPEAL FOR WORLD PEACE

LD072330 Moscow TASS in English 2255 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 7 Apr,TASS -- A meeting of representatives of the societies of friendship with the Soviet Union from socialist countries called for stepping up the struggle for peace and launching a mass campaign in support of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. The meeting has ended its work here. An appeal to the friendship societies and associations, to the friends of the Soviet Union all over the world circulated by the meeting says: "We call upon all, irrespective of their nationality, political or religious convictions, to support the peace policy and to struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace".

"The Soviet peace programme for the 1980's adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU and supplemented by new initiatives put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the congress of Soviet trade unions and during the celebrations in Tashkent indicates a real road toward attaining just peace and mutual understanding among nations".

"It is our firm belief that it is possible to avert war by joint efforts. Our conviction rests on the awareness of the force of the ideas of socialism, the might of the socialist community and the resolve of hundreds of millions of people to step up the struggle for peace", says the appeal adopted by the Prague meeting.

U.S. PURSUES 'OVERT SABOTAGE' OF CSCE MEETING

PM071305 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by TASS correspondent A. Lyutyy written specially for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "The Tactic is Overt Sabotage"]

[Text] In embarking on the path of undermining detente and fueling international tension, the R. Reagan administration intends to continue openly to sabotage the work of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. That is borne out by the statement made by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State L. Eagleburger to the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The high-ranking administration official expounded at length on Washington's allegedly sincere desire to "strengthen the process initiated 7 years ago in Helsinki" and to promote "a climate of security and cooperation in Europe." On verification, however, these hypocritical declarations can in no way be reconciled with the real actions of the United States, who is seeking to cram Europe with sophisticated nuclear missiles, neutron and chemical weapons.

It is precisely from positions of obstructionism and the undermining of everything positive achieved in Helsinki that the U.S. delegation has acted during the latest stage of the Madrid meeting, which has recessed until November. Through the fault of the United States and its allies, who are making every attempt to prevent constructive discussion, the meeting's participants failed to achieve full agreement and to sign a relevant final document. The U.S. delegation directed its main efforts toward turning the Madrid meeting into something like a trial of sovereign states, into a tool of overt interference in there internal affairs, using as a pretext the events in Poland.

Thus, L. Eagleburger and M. Kampleman, the head of the U.S. delegation at the Madrid meeting, tried to link the question of concluding an all-embracing final document with the internal situation in Poland. In particular he impudently demanded of the Polish authorities an "improvement in the situation" in Poland of the sort which would inexorably lead to political and economic chaos, the resurrection of the counterrevolution and the undermining of socialism in Poland.

PRAVDA SAYS WEST 'ABANDONING' YALTA AGREEMENTS

LD072026 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] The Soviet national daily PRAVDA has given a warning that the campaign being waged in the West for abandoning the Yalta accords is aimed at undermining the system of agreements and treaties that have ensured decades of peace in Europe. The inviolability of state borders that emerged as a result of the Second World War was enshrined not only in the agreements of the anti-Hitler coalition powers but also in the Helsinki Final Act and the treaties between Federal Germany and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. PRAVDA noted that the reactionary forces in the West tried to secure a revision of the postwar European order by perpetrating subversion in Poland.

SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN IPU MEET DISCUSSED

LD071902 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr, TASS -- A meeting of the bureau of the committee of the USSR Parliamentary Group took place today. The bureau members discussed various aspects of the participation of the delegation of the USSR Parliamentary Group in the sittings of the organs of the Interparliamentary Union in Nigeria from April 12 to 17, 1982.

U.S. CANNOT BANKRUPT USSR VIA ARMS RACE

PM071541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 82 p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov article: "Useless Ploy"]

[Excerpts] Many aspects of current U.S. policy bear the imprint of the "philosophy" of that faction of monopoly capital which hankers to resolve the burning issues of our time by using threats and saber-rattling. Adventurism and a thoughtless readiness to gamble with the fate of mankind are a characteristic feature of this course. However, setting store by force is only one side of the coin. The other side shows the growing fear felt by U.S. imperialist circles in the face of the inexorable development of the historical process.

The victory of October prompted furious malice among the representatives of the Old World. At first weapons were used. However, the interventionists' armed invasion of our country ended in failure. The Soviet state focused its efforts on creative labor. "Our main policy now," V.I. Lenin taught, "must be economic building...." Lenin saw the main task of the revolution as being the building of a new society. "...This is our main task," he said, "this is the very crux of the issue.... This is the supremely important task of the entire socialist upheaval taken from the international viewpoint, the viewpoint of victory over capitalism in general."

Communists have never been advocates of the military resolution of the historic competition between socialism and capitalism. They have proceeded and continue to proceed from the premise that the dispute between the two systems must be resolved not on the battlefield, not by means of an arms race, but in the sphere of peaceful labor. The socialist state, which expresses in its policy the vital interests of the working people, cannot be interested in an arms race, still less in aggressive wars, primarily because it is the people's masses that are the first to suffer and suffer more than anyone as a result of such adventures. On the other hand, it is precisely under conditions of peaceful development that the superiority of socialism over capitalism from the viewpoint of the working people's vital interests is most effectively revealed.

The invasion of our country by Hitler's hordes, backed by international reaction, was yet another attempt by imperialism to transfer the historical dispute between the two systems onto the battlefield. Everyone knows how the attempt ended. After crushing fascism, our people again gained the opportunity to focus their efforts on the arena of creation. Thanks to socialism's might and its consistent policy of peace Soviet people, and with them all Europe's peoples, have been delivered from the horrors of war for more than 36 years now.

The conditions in which the new stage of the economic competition between the two systems developed in the postwar period were unequal. One-third of the USSR's national wealth was destroyed during the fascist invasion. But the other side, cut off by oceans from enemy raids, only made fortunes out of the war. Afraid that socialism would nevertheless score successes in peaceful economic competition, U.S. imperialist circles used the most diverse means at their disposal, including economic means, in an endeavor to prevent socialism from completely revealing its advantages.

For instance, it is well known that in the late seventies U.S. imperialist forces conceived the idea of again organizing something like an economic blockade of the Soviet Union. True, it transpired in fact that those who were trying to resort to so unwise a policy were the first to lose by this.

Life shows that the attempt by certain circles in the United States to replace normal contact between states by a blockade and "sanctions" is a fruitless, futile attempt. The Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole have a powerful economy and rich resources. Neither blockades nor "sanctions" scare them. But the same cannot be said for many U.S. allies, for whom normal trade and economic ties with the USSR and the other socialist countries are of vital significance.

It is no accident that the Washington policy of onslaughts on international trade and normal economic relations is running up against resistance from realistically minded circles in West Europe.

Despite the intrigues of its adversaries the Soviet land is confidently traveling the path of communist creation and peace. The share of world industrial output accounted for by the USSR and the other socialist countries is growing and is already over 40 percent.

The development of the main capitalist country is proceeding in a different direction. The "golden age" of American capitalism is a thing of the past.

Indeed, the U.S. share of the capitalist economy is declining steadily. In 1950 it accounted for 48.7 percent of the capitalist world's industrial output, and by the end of the seventies it accounted for 37.3 percent. The U.S. share of the capitalist world's exports fell from 18.1 percent in 1959 to 11 percent in 1980.

Washington prefers not to mention the fact that one of the most important reasons for this situation is the arms race that it has unleashed, which has no historical parallel. As is well known, the Pentagon is planning to spend a colossal sum -- according to preliminary calculations, it may top $2 trillion -- on military purposes over the next 5 years.

This recklessness squandering of the fruits of Americans' labor is based on an illusory attempt to secure military superiority over the USSR in the eighties. But at the same time the inspirers of this course are also hoping to achieve another aim -- to undermine the economy of the USSR and the other socialist countries via an arms race. Moreover, people across the Atlantic hope that the burden of the arms race will at the same time lessen the competitiveness of their most economically powerful allies.

Increasingly losing its belief in the possibility of winning the peaceful economic competition with socialism, imperialism is trying to foist on the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries an arms race that would prevent them from channeling their resources into resolving creative tasks. Some people in Washington are already calculating how many of the USSR's economic programs can be wrecked in this way and how much less in the way of foodstuffs, consumer goods and medical assistance people in the socialist countries are going to get.

The peaceful economic and social program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress was another blow to these schemes. There are no forces in the world capable of deflecting our party from its general course, whose motto has been and remains: "Everything for man, everything in the name of man." Adventurist imperialist circles, incapable of learning from the lessons of history, cannot comprehend that socialism has the forces to enable it to frustrate any schemes by its enemies.

It is characteristic that warnings of the inevitable failure of Washington's present political "strategy" are being voiced increasingly loudly even in U.S. circles that certainly cannot be suspected of disloyalty to capitalism. One after another bourgeois press organs are beginning to write that the U.S. economy, undermined by colossal military spending, is reaching impasse. Thus, discussing the administration's attempt to blackmail the Soviet Union with an expensive arms race, the New York TIMES wrote in an editorial: "The American economy will not bear the burden required to maintain this race. European politicians will not maintain it either." For its part NEW REPUBLIC remarked: "Any strategic line formulated without considering the economic aspect of the confrontation between the two worlds is dangerous and shortsighted."

Even a "brain" trust of imperialism like the New York Council on International Relations is warning that "it would be a mistake to underestimate the resources, ability, potential and dynamism of the Soviet economic system."

There is no question that Soviet people would eagerly rechannel into peaceful sectors the funds and resources that imperialism forces them to spend on defense. "You cannot help thinking," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev writes, "about what we would have done and how much further we would have advanced in both social and economic development had we not been hampered, had spokes not been put in our wheels, had we not been torn away from peaceful development and had we not been forced by the arms race to spend considerable efforts and funds on the country's defense. And what strength is inherent in the Soviet system and our people when, despite all the hindrances and obstacles, we have achieved an extremely high level in the economy, science and culture...."

Real socialism's historical successes and prospects are so self-evident that even people who do not sympathize with our cause speak of them with respect. Thus (G. Uollich), one of the managers of the U.S. federal banking system, admits that communism is a powerful "intellectual structure erected by first-class minds over the decades, with an intrinsic logic and consistency that capitalism can only envy."

The Soviet Union is suggesting to the NATO countries that the futile contest in the arena of a senseless arms race be abandoned. The banner of Soviet policy is Lenin's banner of peace. This is incontrovertibly shown by the constant new peace initiatives by the CPSU and the Soviet state.

However, those who would take the USSR's love of peace for weakness are miscalculating. The Soviet peace initiatives are not a request for peace. They are the call of a state that is confident of its own potential. The strength and might of the USSR and the other socialist community countries are enough to repel any aggression. Nothing can deflect the builders of the new society from the path they have chosen once and for all -- the path of creating a new, socialist life.

PRAVDA COMMENTARY ON WEINBERGER ASIAN TOUR

PM071417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 82 p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "The Pentagon Chief in Asia"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has made a tour of Asia. He visited Japan, South Korea and the Philippines -- that is, three countries on whose territory a total of some 100,000 American troops are deployed and where the main U.S. naval and air bases on Asian soil are located. In his speeches Weinberger emphasized that the United States intends to continue to regard itself as a Pacific power and to strengthen and step up the American military presence in the Far East, while ensuring that the Asian allies share the burden of military efforts more fully.

That last point is addressed primarily to Tokyo official circles. The Pentagon chief demanded that Japan increase its military potential in the eighties to such an extent that its navy and air force can take on the patrolling of sea and air space up to 1,000 miles from Japan's shores. Such preemtory pressure caused a commotion in Tokyo. Voices were heard saying that if Prime Minister Suzuki has indeed promised President Reagan that he will think about a 1,000-mile zone, Washington has no right to regard that as an official commitment, still less with a set time limit. The concerned public reminded the Japanese head of government of another oft-repeated promise of his: to keep military spending at less than 1 percent of GNP.

In South Korea Weinberger had no need to play the part of "pusher." The Seoul clique maintains armed forces 600,000 strong and spends 6 percent of GNP (or approximately one-third of the state budget) on military needs.

The Washington guest assured the Seoul rulers that the plans which originated in the seventies for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea have now been buried once and for all.

The heightened U.S. interest in maintaining its existing military bases was reaffirmed by the Pentagon chief in the Philippines too. Commentators drew attention to the fact that his visit was preceded by a statement by Admiral Watkins, commander, U.S. Navy, Pacific. According to the admiral, the fleet under his command is to be equipped with Tomahawk cruise missiles with nuclear warheads. So Weinberger's first Asian tour (on which he set off, incidentally, immediately after a session of the NATO nuclear planning group) is associated with the Pentagon's plans to deploy new missile systems intended for a first strike not only in Western Europe, but also in Eastern Asia.

KORNILOV NOTES GROWING ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT

LD080658 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr, TASS -- "The leading circles of the United States alleging that there are 'things more important than peace', openly relies on nuclear war", Yuriy Kornilov writes in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA (SOVIET RUSSIA) today. "Their policy has become particularly dangerous in view of Washington's intentions to deploy new nuclear, neutron and now also chemical weapons in Western Europe."

Facts show, the commentator emphasizes, that the struggle by the forces of common sense and peace against imperialist madness and war has now entered a new, perhaps decisive stage. A mighty wave of indignation against the aggressive policy of the United States and NATO has swept, first and foremost, Europe, the continent which twice this century has become the arena of two devastating world wars, and which next, thanks to the common efforts of many states, had been able to break the dangerous progress of events in the seventies and set an inspiring example of a turn from confrontation to detente."

Another no less important sign of the time is that the anti-war movement "has crossed the Atlantic" and its waves are ever more strongly disturbing the main bulwark of militarism, the United States.

"The unprecedented scope of the anti-war movement has aroused the irritation and mounting anxiety of the ruling circles of the United States and NATO headquarters," the author of the article notes. He remarks that absurd assertions are being circulated in the West to the effect that the participants in the anti-war movement, especially in Western Europe, act at "Moscow's bidding". "But for whom are such fairy tales designed? Millions of people participate in the present-day movement; representatives of various political parties and trade unions, parliamentarians and churchmen, workers and intellectuals, women and the youth are associated and cooperate in it. To try to squeeze a movement of such a nature and scope into provocative Atlantic propaganda cliches, to depict it as being directed from some 'single centre' means rudely distorting facts."

ZHUKOV CONDEMNS EFFORTS TO REJECT YALTA

LD080732 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 8 Apr 82

["Yuriy Zhukov: Dangerous Designs" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr TASS -- The opponents of detente are exerting efforts to turn back the process of peaceful development of international relations, are trying to give a priming to a new, very dangerous, political campaign, PRAVDA political news analyst Yuriy Zhukov writes. He stressed that the opponents of detente would like this time to put under blow not only the principle of equality and undiminished security, but also the principle of inviolability of the state frontiers, that were established as a result of the Second World War.

"The inviolability of the existing frontiers is known to be the foundation of the European, and not only European, security," the author recalls. "This is why the provisions on the post-war frontiers were thoroughly discussed and resolved yet at the time of the war, in the course of the Tehran (1943) and the Yalta (1945) meeting between leaders of the USSR, the United States and Britain. Then, those provisions were consolidated in the decisions which were adopted at the Potsdam meeting (1945) and also in the U.S. Charter which was approved at the San Francisco Conference, and in a whole number of documents which were elaborated at the subsequent international conferences, up to the meeting of heads of European states, the United States and Canada in Helsinki in 1975."

The opponents of detente know how highly the world public appreciates the treaties and agreements which form the system which ensured decades of peaceful life to Europe, Yuriy Zhukov points out, and they are now exerting efforts to somehow discredit the agreements that were adopted in the war years and after the war by the powers of the anti-Hitler coalition at the highest level. A fraud is now being broadly circulated in the West for the purpose. That fraud is that allegedly in the course of all those meetings what was at issue is not consolidation of frontiers that were established as a result of the war but division of the planet into some "spheres of influence" which they say, infringes upon the sovereignty of states.

Moreover, the article runs, it is asserted that allegedly the USSR in the course of the summit negotiations in Tehran, Yalta and Potsam attained decisions advantageous to itself, while the United States and Britain proved to be unable to uphold their interests there. Consequently, some people in the West "hint", one should give up these and subsequent accords.

"The attempts to shake the system of treaties and agreements, on which the post-war political order in Europe is based, are continuing and even intensifying. These attempts are becoming even more sophisticated.

The attempts to change the existing frontiers in Europe through "pressure" "to discard communism", as they in Washington say, are being a failure, stressed Yuriy Zhukov. Well, one then should try to undermine "communist regimes" from within. "Examples of such a practice easily prompt themselves -- it is known to all that the strategy aiming at a revision of the post-war system in Europe through subversive activity was tried in Poland."

Life, however, convincingly shows, the news analyst stresses, that this design, dangerous to peace, is also doomed to failure, when a socialist state firmly and daringly raises up in defence of its revolutionary gains, and the socialist community ensures it the necessary support. "All for one, and one for all -- this is the law of life, permeated with the spirit of socialist internationalism, that the fraternal socialist states are guided by. In this lies the earnest of the firmness of their system, in the face of any encroachments on their sovereignty, freedom and independence."

CHINA REJECTS SOVIET OFFERS OF FRIENDSHIP, AID

OW080017 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China signed an agreement on 7 April 1957, whereby the Soviet Union would assist China in developing certain industries. According to the agreement, the Soviet Union would help China in building 55 industrial enterprises in addition to the 156 industrial projects built by China with Soviet assistance under previous agreements. Glebov, an observer of this station, has the following comments on this event:

According to the agreement, China would receive Soviet technical and economic assistance in building large metallurgical plants, machinery manufacturing plants, chemical plants and synthetic fiber and plastic plants; developing the electric machinery, radio and aviation industries; setting up scientific research institutes, and building other projects. The agreement also provided that the Soviet Union would increase its assistance to China in mineral prospecting. In short, the agreement, in assisting China in various important economic fields, showed once more the internationalist attitude assumed by the Soviet Union toward the Chinese people.

When the People's Republic of China was smoothly carrying out its first five-year plan, Li Fuchun, vice premier of the State Council, said: As everyone knows, China's rapid implementation of its First Five-Year Plan for economic development and the assistance given us by the Soviet Union and various people's democratic countries, particularly the Soviet assistance, are inseparable. The Soviet assistance evidently plays an important role in the rapid progress of such large-scale construction programs of the high technological level being undertaken by China. The Soviet assistance also enables us to avoid mistakes. The concrete and effective cooperation between the Soviet Union and China will undoubtedly be of great benefit to China's economy.

Nevertheless, Mao Zedong and his accomplices destroyed the effective cooperation and friendship between the Soviet and the Chinese peoples. In the late 1950's and early 1960's, the anti-Soviet, pro-West line pursued by Mao Zedong and his accomplices prevailed in China. China's true communists and foreign friends deplored those facts because they knew that Mao Zedong's policy would do serious harm to China, world communism and all anti-imperialist forces.

On various occasions, the Soviet Union has repeatedly shown its sincere friendly attitude toward China and its adherence to internationalism. It has never regarded the hostility and estrangement between the two countries as normal. The CPSU and the Soviet Government have been persistently seeking a way to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations. The Soviet Union has never threatened and it is not now threatening the People's Republic of China. The concrete and constructive proposals repeatedly made by the Soviet Union in order to improve Soviet-Chinese relations fully prove this fact. The proposals include signing a treaty of nonuse of force between the Soviet Union and China and the signing of a treaty of mutual nonaggression. Of course, the proposed treaties prevent someone from seeking private gains by fabricating a so-called Soviet threat. However, these proposals were either rejected or ignored by China.

It is regretable that the new, unequivocal, concrete proposal on improving Soviet-Chinese relations made by Soviet leader Brezhnev on 24 March in Tashkent has not met with a positive response from China.

Brezhnev has emphatically pointed out: We are preparad to come to terms without any preliminary conditions on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests and noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual benefits -- certainly not to the detriment of third countries. This refers to economic, scientific, cultural as well as political relations, as the two sides become ready for these or other concrete steps in any of these spheres.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH SRV FOREIGN MINISTER IN MOSCOW

LD071436 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr, TASS -- Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met with alternate member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who was in Moscow on a stopover.

During the meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and unanimity, the ministers exchanged views on questions of Soviet-Vietnamese relations and a number of international issues of mutual interest.

They placed on record with gratification that Soviet-Vietnamese ties steadily developed in all fields on the solid basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the SRV and the agreements reached during the meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and Le Duan.

Nguyen Co Thach spoke on the work and the results of the recent Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Andrey Gromyko expressed firm confidence that the forum of the Vietnamese communists, which has been an important event in the life of the international communist movement, opens a new stage in the development of the Vietnamese revolution, in restructing the society on the socialist basis and will have a great positive impact on a further strengthening and development of the fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

In discussing topical international issues, Andrey Gromyko stressed the importance of the specific proposals, which were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions and in his speech in Tashkent, and are directed at lessening political tensions both in Europe and in Asia, curbing the arms race imposed by imperialism and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. The SRV foreign minister said in the connection that as had been pointed out at the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the communists and the people of Vietnam ardently hail Leonid Brezhnev's tireless activity, the new constructive proposals permeated with the spirit of good will, which were spelled out in his recent speeches.

The Soviet side highly evaluated Vietnam's activity for strengthening firm fraternal ties with Laos and Kampuchea and reaffirmed the invariable support for the policy of normalizing relations with the ASEAN countries, turning South-East Asia into a zone of peace, which is consistently pursued by the three states of Indochina.

Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honour of Nguyen Co Thach, at which the ministers exchanged friendly toasts.

BREZHNEV SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETING TO LE DUAN

OW071420 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has addressed a message of greetings to Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, on the occasion of the latter's 75th birthday. The message reads:

Dear Comrade Le Duan: On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Soviet communists and the entire people of the USSR, and on my own behalf, I convey my sincere greetings to you on your 75th birthday.

Since the years you participated in the revolutionary struggle as a youth, you have dedicated your life to the cause of the VCP, the organizer of all victories of the heroic Vietnamese people. From a semifeudal colony, Vietnam has become a unified, independent and free country and a solid link of the great communist community. The Vietnamese people are determined to protect their national sovereignty and oppose the schemes and acts of the imperialist and hegemonist forces. The SRV is steadily advancing along the path it has chosen and has worthily contributed to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Everyone in the Soviet Union is well aware that you are an outstanding activist of the international communist and workers' movements, a fervent combatant fighting for the complete victory of Marxism-Leninism, a comrade-in-arms of President Ho Chi Minh and a close friend of our country, and we highly value your great, positive contributions to developing and consolidating the fraternal friendship and overall cooperation between the CPSU and the VCP and between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Dear Comrade Le Duan, I sincerely wish you good health, a long life and many new achievements in your earnest activities for the benefits of socialist Vietnam and for the continuous consolidation of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

PRAVDA: MONUMENT TO LENIN DEDICATED IN HANOI

PM070929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Laying the Foundation Stone of a Monument to V.I. Lenin"]

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Mar -- The ceremonial laying of the foundation stone of a monument to V.I. Lenin, leader of the world proletariat, was held in Hanoi today. President at the ceremony were leaders of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] and the Vietnamese Government, a CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev and delegations from other fraternal parties in the SRV to participate in the Fifth VCP Congress.

Le Van Luong, Politburo member of the VCP Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi party city committee, addressed the meeting devoted to laying the monument's foundation stone. The erection of a monument to the great Lenin, he said, is a vivid symbol of our party's and the Vietnamese working class' and people's boundless loyalty to Lenin's invincible teaching and a manifestation of our party and socialist state's close cohesion with the CPSU and the Soviet Union -- bulwark of the socialist community, of peace and social progress.

The Soviet Union, the speaker continued, is now a mighty socialist state and a reliable support of revolutionary and peace-loving forces throughout the world. The peace program for the eighties and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recent peace initiatives are a vivid manifestation of the Leninist foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and the socialist community. They are mobilizing hundreds of millions of people to struggle against the imperialist forces headed by the United States and to continue the detente process and defend world peace.

The meeting was addressed by M.S. Gorbachev. First of all, he said, permit me to carry out the honorable commission given me by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and convey to you, the participants in the meeting, the inhabitants of Hanoi and the heroic Vietnamese people, the warm, fraternal greetings of Soviet communists and of all Soviet people.

It is symbolic that today, on the eve of the opening of the Fifth VCP Congress, the foundation stone of a monument to V.I. Lenin is being laid in Hanoi.

Facts confirm the correctness of Lenin's teaching because, in the main, history and the world class struggle are developing as Lenin predicted.

Under Communist Party leadership, Vietnam's working people are now moving confidently along the path of building socialism. The Soviet people are well aware that Vietnam is a reliable and firm link in the socialist community. The Vietnamese people are making a weighty contribution to the peoples' struggle for peace, national independence and social progress and to the struggle against all forces of reaction, imperialism and hegemonism.

Experience attests that these forces stop at nothing and use political, economic and military pressure and blackmail in an attempt to undermine the working people's power and to weaken the community of socialist states.

But we are aware of something else, too: No one will ever succeed in destroying world socialism.

This is guaranteed, the head of the CPSU delegation stressed, by socialist internationalism, the friendship and fraternity of our community's peoples, their close comradely support for one another and their combat solidarity.

To the strains of the Internationale, Truong Chinh and M.S. Gorbachev unveiled the memorial stela.

The meeting was held under the sign of the unity of the CPSU and the VCP and the loyalty of Vietnamese communists to the banner of Leninism.

In the afternoon, the CPSU delegation visited Hanoi's Ho Chi Minh museum. In the honored guests' book the delegation members left an inscription which stressed the great services of the VCP, founded by Ho Chi Minh, in the struggle for national liberation and the building of socialism and President Ho Chi Minh's inestimable contribution to the establishment of relations of fraternal friendship between the CPSU and the VCP and between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples.

KAMPUCHEAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS MOSCOW 26 MARCH

PM021417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Official Report"]

[Text] Meas Samnang, Kampuchean ambassador to the USSR, left Moscow on 26 March.

NUCLEAR WAR EXERCISES TO BE HELD ON IWO JIMA

LD032328 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Apr, TASS -- "Tragedy island" -- this is how the newspaper AKAHATA refers to a small isle situated in the Pacific 1,200 kilometers to the south of the Japanese capital. The island has been turned into a support base for U.S. and Japanese Armed Forces.

During the Second World War the island was a site of fierce fighting. Many of its residents died. The survivors were forcibly driven away on instructions from Tokyo. Today, too, Iwo Jima knows no peace. U.S. and Japanese combat planes are incessantly roaring in the sky. Missile-carriers and submarines are cruising off the island.

The island is the site of U.S. radio navigation stations used to support the operations of planes and submarines fitted out with strategic guided missiles Polaris and Trident carrying nuclear warheads. The building of a major Japanese Armed Forces base expected to cost 10 billion yen began there recently.

Next May exercises of U.S. troops will be held on Iwo Jima with the approval of the Liberal Democratic government. AKAHATA writes that during them it is planned to practice the tactics of a "limited" nuclear war nurtured by the Reagan administration. The island may well become one of the support bases of such a war, the paper writes.

A group of communist deputies handed over a petition to a representative of the Japanese Government demanding that U.S. military manoeuvers on Iwo Jima be cancelled.

ACTIVITIES OF MONTENEGRO DELEGATION REPORTED

LD072340 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Mikhail Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today had a meeting with the delegation from the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, which is led by Veljko Milatovic, president of the republic's Presidency. At the meeting both sides expressed satisfaction about the friendly ties between the RSFSR and Montenegro. It was stressed that the visit reflects the aspiration of both republics to continue to develop fruitful bilateral contacts, thus making their contribution to the consolidation of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. In expressing thanks for the hospitality extended to the delegation, Veljko Milatovic said that there was high appreciation in Yugoslavia for the friendly relations between our countries. A great (?impulse) is given to these relations by meetings of Soviet and Yugoslav leaders, he stressed.

The delegation from the Socialist Republic of Montenegro today laid wreaths at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum and at the tomb of the unknown soldier at the Kremlin Wall. It also visited the museum, working room and apartment in the Kremlin in which Vladimir Ilich Lenin lived and worked. In the afternoon the guests visited the second Moscow watch and clock factory where they had talks with the leadership of the enterprise and toured the assembly hall.

GRISHIN SEES OFF DEPARTING WARSAW DELEGATION

PM071533 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Warsaw Guests Have Left for Home"]

[Text] The Warsaw PZPR City Committee delegation headed by first secretary S. Kociolek, which was visiting Moscow at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom's invitation, left for home yesterday.

The delegation was seen of at Sheremetyevo Airport by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; F.R. Dementyeva, secretary of the gorkom; and executives of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. Staffers of the Polish Embassy in the Soviet Union were among those who saw the delegation off.

WESTERN PROPAGANDA ON USSR-POLAND TRADE REBUTED

LD062236 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 6 Apr 82

["At a Sharp Angle" program; unattributed commentary]

[Text] Whenever one listens to Western radio broadcasts one gets the shivers: The Polish economy has no prospects. What sighs and regrets one hears on account of the allegedly deepening dependence on the USSR. The authors of those broadcasts strive in every way to persuade the listeners of this fact, to persuade them with arguments, facts and percentages. Moreover, all this is served in such a way that the conclusions should be drawn by the listeners themselves, and if they are unable to the Western radio stations will help them.

According to Radio Free Europe commentators, the following fact is undeniable: Last year the price of Soviet fuels increased. What is the conclusion? The price increase has negatively influenced Polish financial and trade balance, and since this is the case, the entire goods turnover with the USSR brings only losses to the Polish economy. What can one say to such deductions? Should we accuse the commentators of dishonesty? They will not understand it. So let us reach for facts and figures.

Thus, a change in prices by itself means nothing. Western propagandists do not tell the whole truth. The thing is that raw material prices in the world markets, as is known, are constantly increasing.

Therefore, they cannot constitute unchangeable values in mutual trade turnover within the CEMA either, if only because of the fact that the centers of oil and gas extraction in the USSR have moved far to the east, and the investments in new deposits and transportation and other expenses have all increased. Despite this, Soviet partners in CEMA have been, and still are, buying oil at a price nearly half that obtaining in the world market. Thus, in 1975 Poland paid the USSR 161 zlotys for a ton of oil, while in Western markets it cost 314 zlotys. In 1980 this difference was, respectively, 318 and 735 zlotys. In 1981 a ton of Soviet oil cost 409 zlotys, while in the world market one had to pay 815 zlotys. Thus, in 1980 alone, thanks to lower prices of Soviet oil, Poland saved 5.5 billion zlotys. And Radio Free Europe cries that should be considered a loss to the Polish economy!

Let us also recall that the prices of Polish raw materials supplied to the USSR were not frozen, either: They have also increased lately.

Referring to Soviet-Polish trade relations, Western propaganda also shamelessly asserts that the USSR allegedly imposed a structure of goods turnover greatly to its disadvantage on Polnad, that is, the USSR dictates the assortment of goods which Poland is to buy or sell. What can one say about this? If there is anybody at all who dictates or imposes, it is only the United States and its NATO partners. Is it not they who introduced economic blockade and discriminatory measures in export and import? Is it not they who suspended credits, and so forth? If one is to follow the logic of Western propagandists, one would be entitled to think that the USSR imposes its oil, gas, iron ore, timber and cotton on Poland because it is precisely these goods that constitute the majority of Polish imports from the USSR.

In its time, the stable character of Soviet deliveries of raw materials, machinery and equipment, as well as Soviet technical assistance, enabled Poland to create its modern industry and to develop modern, specialized production in long series. For its part, the wide and absorptive Soviet market has assured practically unlimited possibility for deliveries of industrial products for Poland. In trade turnover with the USSR they constitute over 80 percent of the entire Polish export. The description of such a structural system in trade with the USSR as disadvantageous for Poland is completely absurd and proof of the obsurantism of the people who do this. Or else, and this is probably the truth, it is malicious twisting of the facts.

BIRYUKOV COMMENTS ON JARUZELSKI VISIT TO CSSR

LD080648 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 8 Apr 82

["PRAVDA: Fraternal Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr, TASS -- "The Czechoslovak-Polish summit meeting has been a major event in the life of the socialist community, a significant contribution to consolidation of friendship and cooperation of the fraternal countries and peoples", writes in PRAVDA Igor Biryukov. He comments on the results of the visit to Czechoslovakia of a party and state delegation of Poland, with Wojciech Jaruzelski at the head. He stressed that the visit was held in a cordial, comradly atmosphere.

"The main theme of the meeting was cooperation. All-round consolidation of links in the sphere of policy, ideology, economics, science, culture, defence of the gains of socialism meets the vital interests of every fraternal country. It is now of a particular weight for People's Poland which is overcoming the crisis and the consequences of an economic boycott which was announced by the administration of the United States and its allies. The Prague meeting reaffirmed most obviously once again: The imperialists' designs to push Poland off the socialist path are not to be materialized."

"The determination to continue developing bilateral and also multilateral links, to actively promote together with the USSR and other fraternal states stronger unity and cohesion, the determination, which was recorded in the joint Czechoslovak-Polish Communique, demonstrates the adamant strength of the socialist community", Igor Birukov writes.

"Having discussed the international situation, which largely aggravated through the fault of the U.S. administration, the participants in the Czechoslovak-Polish meeting expressed full support for the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress for the 1980s, the new peace initiatives which were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev. Czechoslovakia and Poland will continue coordinating their foreign policy in the interests of the cause of socialism, peace and progress".

OLENICHEV REPORTS ON 'RECONSTRUCTION' IN POLAND

LD040906 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0815 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Correspondent Viktor Olenichev report from Warsaw]

[Text] Polish papers are publishing hundreds of readers' letters every day. Workers and peasants write, students and scholars write, party members and nonparty people write. People do not conceal their anxiety, they share their thoughts about one question and another. They write with proposals about ways of getting out of the crisis which the country is undergoing. A lively, constructive discussion is going on at enterprises. They are making their first steps along the complex path of introducing economic reform, which should help them to stand on their own feet. Measures are being taken to orient industry toward domestically produced raw materials for the all-round use of their own scientific potential.

Of course the process is a long and in many ways painful one and the reconstruction will not be achieved in a single year. In the first 3 months of this year the miners extracted more than 40 million tons of anthracite over 6 million tons more than in the same period last year. This has made it possible to substantially increase fuel exports.

Good results have been achieved in power engineering. In the first quarter there were no restrictions on the supply of electricity and heating. Such improvements in economic life after the long period of anarchy, chaos and falling industrial output cannot but help exert a wholesome influence on the population's mood. Signs of stabilization are noticeable not only in the sphere of the economy and daily life, but also in the consciousness of the people and the enlivenment of their public activity and in creative activity. It shows in the activity of the civic committees of national rebirth set up in many voivodships and towns in particular. The Social Economy Council attached to the Sejm is also to play a big role here. The members of this (?constructive) organ will be drawn from the ranks of the workers, peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia. The decision to set up the council was received with great satisfaction as evidence of the development of socialist democracy and the authorities' ability to listen the opinion of broad circles of the public on all questions, including the most acute and important ones.

In the first warm days of April increasing numbers of tourists have begun to arrive in Poland from Great Britain, France, Switzerland, the FRG, Austria and other countries of West Europe. Critical and biased when they arrive, even the most prejudiced cannot fail to notice the obvious signs of improvement in the situation in the country. This is exactly what a group of tourists from Britain stated to a TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent. The picture they saw does not in any way correspond with that painted by the British press and radio. They noticed the desire of Poles to put their own house in order and to create the conditions for normal life, which is the inalienable right of every people.

POLISH PARTY IDEOLOGY-THEORY MEETING REPORTED

LD050846 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Apr (PAP) -- The 1st national party ideological-theoretical conference ended its two-day debates in Warsaw's PUWP CC headquarters yesterday. From early morning hours on Saturday, the conference continued discussion in four sections.

The work of the 1st section devoted to "the general rules of socialist construction" was sized up by its chairman, Political Bureau alternate member, ZYCIE GOSPARDACZE editor Jan Glowczyk, who said that the discussion in his section concentrated on the creative use of the rules stemming from the principles of Marxism-Leninism in the socialist construction in Poland. The discussants stressed the need for consistent implementation of the economic reform principles.

A report on key lines of the discussion held in section two devoted to "the leading role of the party in the system of socialist democracy" was presented by Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski, who said that the discussion in that section touched upon the experience, the current possibilities and the prospects for the party's leading role in the life of the state. Participants in the conference referred also to various problems stemming from martial law. They pointed to the need to avoid the danger of [word indistinct] democratism to a greater extent than absolutely necessary.

Other essential problems raised by the speakers concerned, among other things, prospects of the trade union movement and functioning of self-management. The necessity to work out a precise stand of the party on these issues was stressed.

A report on the discussion in the third section, which dealt with the chief problems of ideological struggle, was presented by PUWP CC Secretary Marian Orzechowski. Attention was drawn, among other things, to the problems of interdependence of practice and ideological activity of the party, of the influence of social awareness of the activity of "Solidarnosc" and the church, of the functioning of ideological front and propagation of the principles of Marxism.

A report on the discussion held in the fourth section, which dealt with the question of "scientific-theoretical foundations of the party's propaganda activity", was presented by member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Stefan Olszowski, who chaired the section's debate. It was stressed that the ongoing propaganda struggle, particularly intensified by the West against Poland after December 13 of the last year, required a qualitatively new approach on the part of theoreticians, (?practitioners) and opinion-making milieus.

A lot of irreparable damage was done the so-called propaganda of success. Next, a phenomenon, which could be called a propaganda of defeat, occured. The task for the present and for the future is simply the propaganda of truth, it was stressed.

The plenary session, which resumed in the afternoon, was chaired by PUWP CC Political Bureau member and CC secretary, Stefan Olszowski. Summing up the conference he said that it "especially enriched the analaysis of the situation in the country and the party in recent years and months" and "deepened also the Marxist interpretation of the current political and ideological problems, both in the field of practice and theory."

"Among them," he said, "are first of all the problems of the contradictions and unity in the economic, political and ideological life in Poland, mainly at the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties." The conference, Stefan Olszowski concluded, contributed to arming the party ideologically "for the effective defence of the principles of Marxism-Leninism."

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-FINNISH TREATY OBSERVED

Brezhnev, Koivisto Messages

LD061840 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr, TASS -- "The Soviet-Finnish relations have become a vivid illustration of the putting into life of the principles of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, of the practical implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe," says a message which was sent by Leonid Brezhnev to the president of the Republic of Finland, Mauno Koivisto, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutal Assistance.

"Mutual respect, trust and sincere friendship between our countries and peoples have immeasurably strengthened over the years of the operation of the treaty, and a positive experience of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland in the international scene in favour of peace has been accumulated."

"In the course of the fruitful negotiations that were held during your recent visit to the Soviet Union," the message goes on, "we had an opportunity to note with satisfaction once again that the 1948 treaty, which expresses the profound, long-term interests of the Soviet and Finnish peoples, ensures a dynamic development and enrichment of the whole complex of relations between the USSR and Finland, reliably serves the cause of peace."

Leonid Brezhnev expressed confidence that the Soviet Union and Finland would continue steadily following the path of developing friendship and all-round cooperation for the good of the peoples of both countries and of consolidating peace and international security.

Mauno Koivisto in his message stressed that Finland will continue acting purposefully to maintain and deepen friendship and trust between the peoples of the two countries, to comprehensively develop their practical cooperation on the basis of the 1948 treaty.

Tikhonov, Gromyko Greetings

LD061836 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr, TASS -- "Profound satisfaction is felt in the Soviet Union over the steady development of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation with Finland on the basis of the 1948 treaty, over the widening of interaction of both countries for the sake of the consolidation of peace."

This is said in a message that Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov sent to Finland's Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland.

The message expresses the confidence that goodneighbourly relations between the USSR and Finland will continue developing successfully for the benefit of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of durable peace and international cooperation.

The message of Finland's prime minister to Nikolay Tikhonov says that the Finnish Government will be exerting every effort to further develop Finnish-Soviet relations of friendship on the basis of the 1948 treaty.

Messages on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland were also exchanged by the USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Finland's Foreign Minister Per Stenback.

Cooperation Plan Signed

LD022318 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Helsinki, 2 Apr (TASS) -- The first two-year plan of cooperation between the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the USSR-Finland Society and the Finland-Soviet Union Society for 1982-1983 was signed here.

The plan gives prominence to activities related to important events in the life of the Soviet Union, such as the 60th anniversary of the USSR due this year and the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Both sides, the document says, think highly of Finland's peace foreign-policy course -- the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line -- the main contents of which consist in friendly goodneighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland on the basis of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Soviet-Finnish cooperation, the plan points out, will continue to develop successfully for the good of both countries and in the name of peace. The recent working visit of Mauno Koivisto, President of the Finnish Republic to the Soviet Union and his meetings and talks with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, gave a new important impetus to the further extension of friendly relations between the two countries.

IZVESTIYA Notes Occasion

LD051702 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Apr (TASS) -- "Time has convincingly demonstrated the correctness of the step made by the USSR and Finland in the spring of 1948" writes today's IZVESTIYA in connection with the 34th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

"It is no coincidence," the newspaper says, "that the treaty has been extended twice with the reciprocal consent of both sides, without any changes."

"The experience of the operation of the treaty has convincingly demonstrated its historic value and permament importance for the Finnish and Soviet peoples. During the recent visit to Moscow of President Koivisto, a firm conviction was expressed that this document, in all of its provisions and principles, has been and remains a firm foundation for the development of all-round cooperation between the two sides."

"The Soviet-Finnish relations," the commentary stresses, "have, in the decades passed, assumed a multi-faceted and stable nature. Both sides have received and continue to receive no small benefits from their equal cooperation. The Soviet Union has, for a long time, been Finland's major trading partner. The reciprocal trade last year was worth 5 billion roubles. The signing of the long-term programme for the development and deepening of the trade and economic, industrial as well as scientific and technological cooperation, effective until 1995, was a new step in the relations between the neighbours."

TIKHONOV EXCHANGES GREETINGS WITH PAPANDREOU

LD081346 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr, TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has sent a telegram to Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, conveying to the Greek people and personally to the prime minister cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of Greece's national holiday, Independence Day.

In a reply telegram Andreas Papandreou conveyed to Nikolay Tikhonov his heartfelt gratitude for the congratulation.

The telegrams expressed the hope that friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Greece will get a fresh impetus in the interests of both countries and the cause of peace and international security.

UK 'HYPOCRISY' ON FALKLANDS, POLAND ASSAILED

LD081100 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0932 GMT 8 Apr 82

[TASS political observer Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr, (TASS) -- In connection with the situation in the area of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands the government of M. Thatcher has brought into action, urgently and without consulting Parliament, a law giving the Cabinet emergency powers. In accordance with these the government may, in particular, requisition merchant vessels for the needs of the state and adopt other extraordinary measures.

What grounds does the Tory government have for adopting such emergency measures in violation of the normally accepted parliamentary procedures? Maybe there is someone threatening Great Britain's security or its state structure? Maybe it has been faced with a threat of foreign aggression or its economic interests have been seriously affected?

Neither the one nor the other. The basis for the measures taken was, as stated, the conflict with Argentina concerning the sparsely populated Falkland Islands, which are in the South Atlantic, 12,000 km from Britain.

Without going into the details of this longstanding dispute it can still be said quite categorically that it does not in the least threaten the security of Britain itself. The hurried introduction of the Emergency Powers Act by the Thatcher government confirms once again the particular attachment of the British Conservatives, forever going on about the "merits" of British democracy, to methods of force in solving both external and internal conflicts. Let us recall the repeated introduction by them of a state of emergency in the country in connection with national strikes and the use of the armed forces for the crude suppression of civil rights in long-suffering Ulster.

Second, this is but further proof of the hypocrisy of the present British rulers who gave a hostile reception to the introduction in December 1981 of martial law in Poland despite the fact that this unavoidable measure, carried out in accordance with the country's constitution, was stipulated by the imperative need to prevent a counterrevolutionary coup and to defend national security and the system in the Polish People's Republic. At that time the British leadership, including Mrs. Thatcher following in Washington's footsteps, raised an absurd ballyhoo about "the suppression of liberties and human rights in Poland." And now it is the British Government which, circumventing Parliament, is resorting to extraordinary measures without there being the slightest foundation for this. But real politics should not be subject to double standards.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET IRAQI PRESIDENT HUSAYN

LD080952 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr, TASS -- "The Soviet Union has always been and will be siding with the just cause of the Iraqi and other Arab peoples, who are fighting for their freedom and independence against Israeli aggression and its patrons, and for genuine peace in the Middle East," declared the Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov in a telegram to Saddam Husayn, the chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq, sent on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Iraq.

"The last decade," the Soviet leaders noted, "has brought out the vitality of this treaty, which furnishes a sound foundation for the development of fruitful and mutually advantageous Soviet-Iraqi cooperation."

Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov expressed confidence that the "Soviet-Iraqi relations, sealed by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation will be further developed for the good of the peoples of our countries, for the sake of universal peace and international security."

Husayn Message

LD080956 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr, TASS -- Saddam Husayn, the president of the Republic of Iraq, pointed out that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Republic of Iraq and the Soviet Union furnished the foundation for cooperation between the two countries, based on mutual respect and common interests. He had sent a congratulatory telegram to the Soviet leaders, Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov, to mark the tenth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Republic of Iraq and the Soviet Union.

"This treaty", the telegram says, "will continue determining Iraq's course vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, will promote the cause of consolidation of the independence of the peoples, their struggle against imperialism and all forms of intervention in the region. Such a cooperation accords with the interests of both countries and serves the cause of prosperity of the Iraqi and Soviet peoples, the interests of just peace, safeguarding the independence and freedom of the peoples of this region."

OBJECTIVES OF U.S. MILITARY PLANS IN MIDDLE EAST

TASS Analysis

LD071308 Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 7 Apr 82

[By TASS news analyst Boris Shabayev]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr, TASS -- A delegation from the U.S. House of Representatives Armed Services Committee is starting on an inspection tour of a number of African, Middle East and Indian Ocean countries. The "inspector" congressmen wish to see with their own eyes how effectively the military bases are being prepared for the Rapid Deployment Force.

Meanwhile, military exercises "Gallant Eagle-82" are in full swing in California desert, where the conditions, in the opinion of Pentagon experts, are "ideally" similar to those of the Middle East. More than 40,000 servicemen of the U.S. Army, Air Force and Navy from among that police corps of U.S. imperialism are training their future operations in conditions which are so close to combat conditions that five servicemen have already died and 156 have been injured. Thus, the preparations are being held in ernest and comprehensively, in full accordance with Washington's global military-political strategy.

Its core is open stake on force, power pressure in all areas, which the people on the banks of the Potomac arbitrarily declare to be a "sphere of their vital interests." The Pentagon rates the Middle East and Persian Gulf countries almost on top of the list in that category. The USA intends to secure its "interests" there, as is bluntly declared by the Pentagon chief, through a massive build-up of direct military presence, ensuring access to the biggest possible number of military bases and ensuring "naval superiority."

A Rapid Deployment Force, whose numerical strength, according to the Chicago TRIBUNE, will practically be unlimited, is formed for the implementation of these designs. Also with this aim almost half a billion dollars are earmarked to re-equip military bases in Oman, Egypt, Denya and Somalia, another 15 billion dollars are appropriated for the creation of a new fifth fleet in addition to the tens of warships already concentrated in the Indian Ocean. The actual occupation of a part of Sinai Peninsula, from where Israel's Army units are to be withdrawn, is camouflaged by the flag of the so-called "multinational force." The emissaries of the Pentagon and the State Department are roaming about the capitals of the states in that region demanding that their leaders agree to the granting of new military bases to the USA, purchasing new consignments of American weapons and to the reception of new contingents of American military "advisers."

This is all done under cover of lies about some "Soviet menace" to the oil fields in that area or to the lanes for the transportation of oil. Thus the Washington inventors of these lies seriously hope to draw the Arab countries into their policy of "strategic accord" and to be more precise of knocking together a military bloc under the aegis of the USA and Israel so as to place them this way under their control and subordinate to its imperialist diktat.

But the trouble with the Washington strategists is that blinded by their hegemonistic, chauvinistic frenzy, they are building their calculations on "California sand," fully detached from realities.

But the real fact is that the peoples of the region, as the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS stressed, are opposed to foreign military presence in the Persian Gulf zone, which threatens their independence and sovereignty, is an obstacle to their striving for progress. All responsibility for security in the region is borne by the states of the gulf area, which was repeatedly declared by their leaders.

The proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev on ensuring peace and security for the Persian Gulf countries are permeated with the spirit of realism. The Soviet Union counterposes them to the imperialist policy of aggression and diktat. Therefore, they meet with broad response among all who not just by word of mouth, but in action strive for the attainment of this noble aim.

Role in Sinai

LD072040 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] The American forces within the so-called multinational force created, it is claimed, to maintain peace in the Sinai following the evacuation of Israeli forces will occupy strategic positions there. Naming this force multinational is merely symbolic because, as is known, American units constitute more than half of its strength. Thus, this means that Israeli occupation of the Sinai is being replaced with American occupation.

However, something much deeper is concealed behind all this: 800 soldiers of the U.S. 82d Airborne Division and (?400) others from other armies will be based in the Sinai. The 82d Division is the first of the Rapid Deployment Force set up to carry out policing operations in the Near and Middle East and other hot spots of the world. The dispatch of these forces to the Sinai, in addition to the plans to build up U.S. military bases there, is, in our opinion, aimed at consolidating U.S. positions in this strategically very important region, and all this is part of the program for increased U.S. military presence in the Near and Middle East.

Indeed, a huge military task force has been assembled there which includes aircraft carriers. American reconnaissance aircraft regularly fly over the Arab Gulf region. The Pentagon has spread a concentrated network of military bases in this region. The biggest of them is on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, which is being developed so it will be able to receive strategic B-52 bombers armed with nuclear weapons. The Pentagon has also acquired the right to use military bases in Oman, Kenya and Somalia for the Rapid Deployment Force, and now Washington wants to complete this program of military preparations by basing its forces in the Sinai. A former U.S. chief of staff, General Meyer, said at the time that the presence of land forces in the region was necessary in order to guarantee U.S. interests. Facts indicate that the dispatch of armed units to the Sinai is the first stage in implementing these intentions.

As for the objectives of the strategy of American hegemony, they are, according to General Meyer himself, to secure for the United States free access to the natural resources of the region -- that is, to the oil of the Middle East.

ISRAEL, U.S. SEEN OBSTRUCTING QUEST FOR PEACE

PM071611 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Mar 82 p 3

[G. Musayelyan article: "Encouraging the Hawks"]

[Text] Time flies, they say. But more than a third of a century has passed since the Arab-Israeli conflict began and the Near East remains perhaps the most explosive spot in the world.

The fuses of aggression kindled by imperialism and Zionism now stretch to the borders of Lebanon, Syria and Libya. The endless stream of U.S. weapons to reactionary regimes threatens to detonate an already overflowing powder keg. As for the U.S. administration's much-vaunted "peaceful solution" to the Near East problem, it has undergone a very unusual transformation. According to Secretary of Defense Weinberger, U.S. military doctrine is now based on the need to create the potential for waging "total war" in the Near and Middle East.

Lebanon has become the epicenter of the dangerous development of events in the region. With U.S. blessing, the Tel Aviv hawks are fully determined since the annexation of the Golan Heights to make a new dash toward creating a "great Israel." Although it is now spring on the Mediterranean shores, the evergreen cedars, symbolizing peace and joy of life, stand charred and mutilated. Violating the cease-fire agreement on Lebanon, the aggressors are subjecting the country's southern regions to rocket and artillery fire. Their warplanes and cutters are constantly encroaching here.

Plans for a new broad-scale intervention being prepared by Tel Aviv recently became known. It has called up tank and artillery reservists and has begun an intensive concentration of forces on the border with Lebanon. According to foreign press reports, Tel Aviv is gambling on a massive air strike with a simultaneous invasion by mechanized units into southern Lebanon. An airborne landing at Beirut International Airport is also proposed. Israeli ruling circles are not concealing their intentions to force Lebanon into a Camp David-style deal and compel it to abandon its support for the Palestinians' struggle to return home and create an independent state.

There are approximately 450,000 Palestinian Arabs in Lebanon. The PLO's basic institutions are operating here and in Syria, too, with the local authorities' agreement. "Our main aim," Israeli Defense Minister Sharon has cynically stated, "is to paralyze the PLO, even if only for 5 years."

This is just the schedule envisaged by the well-known U.S.-Israeli plan for Palestinian "administrative autonomy." It utterly ignores the right to self-determination of the 3 million Palestinian Arabs who were forces to leave their motherland and of 1 million of their brothers living in the occupied territories. It is proposed to leave the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip under the complete control of Israeli forces and police. Tel Aviv will retain control over water sources and fertile lands, while more than one-sixth of all West Bank territory is being assigned to new militarized Israeli settlements.

Ultimately, the notorious "administrative autonomy" is geared toward a continuation of the Zionist practice of expelling the indigenous population from the Arab lands.

The occupiers are now hastily establishing a so-called "civil administration" here -- dismissing the existing municipal councils and replacing their personnel with their own stooges and yes-men. Tel Aviv is forcibly imposing an "autonomy" devoid of rights on the Arabs. In response, the West Bank of the Jordan has been gripped by an unprecedentedly large general strike by the Palestinians. Business life in the cities and centers of populations has come to a complete standstill. The UN Security Council, which convened at the request of Arab states, had decisively condemned Israel and its U.S. accomplice.

In an attempt to crush the Palestinian people's will to resist, Tel Aviv is using terror on a broad scale. The occupiers shoot down peaceful demonstrators on the West Bank of the Jordan. Many prominent figures of the Palestinian resistance movement have been killed or severely mutilated. Dozens of explosions have thundered in Beirut in the last 3 weeks alone. They resulted in many casualties among the civilian population. These crimes have been organized by Mossad, Israel's intelligence service. One has the impression, the journal MIDDLE EAST writes, that "Tel Aviv's approach to the Palestinian problem amounts to annihilating Palestinian resistance movement figures all the time, everywhere and by every means."

The plans for attacking Lebabon pursue other far-reaching aims, too. This is equally an attack on Syria as well. Under an inter-Arab agreement its forces are in Lebanon to maintain peace. None other than General Eytan, chief of the Israeli Armed Forces General Staff, stressed in an interview with the newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT that was with Syria may begin in the very near future, and Israel "will do its utmost to make it the last."

Although Israel is spearheading the strike against the Arab countries, it is clear to any impartial observer that the dangerous development of events in the Near East is directly caused by the R. Reagan administration's policy. Tel Aviv is closely coordinating its course with Washington, Lebanon's AN-NIDA' stresses. For example, the chief of Israeli military intelligence recently paid a visit across the ocean. The aim of his visit was to agree with the Pantagon on actions wtih regard to Lebanon. Strictly speaking, the newspaper concludes, there is nothing sensational in that. After all, a "strategic cooperation" agreement has been concluded between the United States and Israel.

The tandem course can be quite clearly observed in the case of Libya. Washington has not only unleashed an unprecedented campaign of threats against that Arab country, but has also concentrated its military forces in the Near East against it. The Pentagon's decision to hold naval maneuvers by the U.S. 6th Fleet off the Libyan coast in the coming months is rated by international observers as a flagrant provocation. As for Tel Aviv, it is has offered air force help to two African states for an attack on Libya....

When the heads of Egypt, Israel and the United States signed the Camp David agreements in the White House East Room in 1978, the U.S. President declared: These documents "contain the seeds of a time when the Near East with all its tremendous arsenal may become a land not of bitterness and conflict, but of human prosperity and achievements."

Those words were just another link in the White House's propaganda balancing act. The Washington POST expressed itself far more candidly. "The U.S. President," it wrote, "held the center of the Near Eastern chess board and totally directed the moves of the Arab-Israeli match." Of course, the comparison of the Arab states with submissive pawns which the White House can move about at its own whim is no accident. It contains the essence of the U.S. approach to the solution of this problem.

Having set a course toward eliminating the relaxation of international tension, the current U.S. administration is using the Near East situation in its global policy against the USSR, the other socialist countries and the world national liberation movement.

Putting on ice the question of removing the consequences of Israeli aggression, Washington is striving to switch the Arab countries' attention to the struggle against an imaginary "threat from Moscow."

At the same time, many voices in the U.S. "oil approach" to the Near East indicate that it is still trying to turn the oil states into an American ranch, although with barbed wire. The Pentagon has entangled this region with a system of military bases, is intimidating the Arab peoples with the Bright Star maneuvers, has set up the Rapid Deployment Force and finally, is deploying U.S. forces on a permanent basis in the Sinai Peninsula under "cover" of the so-called multinational forces.

As AP has reported, about 700 officers and men of the 82d Airborne Division, which belongs to the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force were transferred last week from the USAF base at Fort Bragg to the Israeli Sharm ash-Shaykh airfield. Thus, together with the U.S. subunits already in the Sinai, the total number of paratroopers in these U.S. policing forces is 1,000 men.

Despite the utter failure of the separate course, Washington intends to pursue it, undermining the real paths toward peace in the Near East. The United States is again graphically demonstrating a desire to assert its military presence in the region. It is placating Israel in every way. For the new fiscal year Tel Aviv has been allotted $2.5 billion in military aid, or $300 million more than this year. At the same time the U.S. administration is exerting intense pressure on Egypt in an attempt to entangle it in the choking Camp David lasso. For its part, Tel Aviv has informed Cairo if its intentions to hold the next round of Egyptian-Israeli talks in Jerusalem and has stated that it will view an Egyptian refusal as the end of the peace talks altogether.

Characterizing U.S. policy in the Near East and other regions of our planet, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions that "it is trying to recarve the world political map by declaring vast regions of the planet in all continents to be zones of its 'vital interests.' It is granting itself the 'right' to command some and to judge and 'punish' others."

How can the mines laid by the parties to the Camp David deal be defused? In the situation which has been created, special urgency is acquired by the USSR's proposal to convene an international conference on the Near East. In addition to the countries involved in the conflict and the PLO, the USSR, the United States and other states representing adjacent regions could participate in the conference. Only a cessation of the policy of anti-Arab separate deals will open the way to an all-embracing settlement in the Near East and will bring about peace under the long-suffering olive trees.

PRAVDA EXAMINES LEBANON'S POLITICAL PROBLEMS

PM071515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 82 p 6

[Report by correspondent R. Moseyev: "Anxious Days in Beirut"]

[Excerpt] Beirut, April -- The social and religious structure in Lebanon is more complex than in any other country of the Arab East. The population of 3 million divides up into more than 20 Muslim and Christian communities which, with their own history, traditions and customs, live together on a relatively small territory of 10,400 square kilometers.

In 1943 on the basis of the national pact, the so-called confessional system was introduced which stipulates the sharing of posts in the top state apparatus according to religion. The presidency went to the most influential Christian community -- the Maronites. The prime minister must be a Sunni Muslim and the Parliament chairman must be a Shiite. In Parliament, which has 99 elected deputies, there will be five Muslims for every six Christians.

Lebanese patriots propose, within the framework of a national dialogue, discussion of the problems of improving the archaic structure and finding ways to bring about universal accord and create a democratic state. As the basis for a settlement of the crisis, they put forward a program which envisages ensuring the country's sovereignty, its national unity and territorial integrity and preserving its Arab character. The solution of these questions is of paramount significance now that the country stands on the threshold of a new presidential election. The term of the present head of state, I. Sarkis, expires in September. Commentators note that the forthcoming election will take place in an extremely complex situation in which outside pressure cannot be ruled out. As for the country's national patriotic forces, as W. Junblatt, chairman of their Central Political Council said, they will support any candidate who, as president, "will pursue a policy in the national interests of Lebanon, upholding its independence in the face of the Israeli danger."

The democratic public sees the cessation of imperialist interference as a decisive condition of the restoration of peace on Lebanese soil. It is no secret that it was the Western powers, above all the United States, encouraging Israel's expanionist aspirations, which provoked the war in Lebanon and are now doing all they can to fan the flames of internecine strife. The events of last summer are obvious evidence of this. Incited by Washington, the Zionist military mounted savage aggression in the south and subjected residential areas of Beirut to barbaric bombardment. An attempt was made to suppress the Palestinian resistance movement, to deal with the national patriotic forces and make the Arabs bow to U.S.-Israeli diktat. According to Lebanese internal security forces administration figures, a total of 2,379 people were killed and 6,518 wounded as a result of Tel Aviv's piratical actions.

Meanwhile the storm clouds have gathered again over Lebanon. Not a day passes without threats against the Palestinians, the Lebanese and Syria issuing from Tel Aviv. Near the southern border, especially in the enclave controlled by Zionist stooge Major Haddad, an intensive concentration of Israeli forces, including tanks and heavy artillery, is taking place.

Talking about the deadly danger facing Lebanon, former president of the republic S. Franjiyah noted in conversation with your correspondent that the liquidation of the Lebanese crisis is part and parcel of the attainment of a just peace in the Near East and, above all, the solution of its key problem -- granting the Arab people of Palestine the right to set up their own state. However, the Western powers, headed by the United States, he noted, reject the only possible way of reaching a Near East settlement and are deliberately inciting Israel to embark on new adventures.

The Soviet Union adopts a different stance. Having put forward the constructive idea of holding a conference on the Near East involving all interested sides, S. Franjiyah went on, it unswervingly backs the Arabs and is seeking to restore peace in this region, specifically in Lebanon, which has suffered much.

IRANIAN DIPLOMAT DISTORTS SOVIET PEACE POLICY

GF071625 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Mr Mohammad (Dast), the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Ankara, performed his duties during a speech delivered to local and foreign journalists at a press conference held on the occasion of the third anniversary of the announcement of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mohammad (Dast) said: The Iranian people, who achieved victory in their revolutionary struggle, proved to all the world their success over international imperialism, particularly over U.S. imperialism. The Iranian ambassador strongly criticized the United States and the Israeli Zionists who are endeavoring to safeguard U.S. imperialism's shaky positions in the Middle East.

Mr Mohammad (Dast) said that the Western countries are preventing the Eastern developed nations from deciding their fate independently and are creating discored among these nations. In doing so they were responsible for creating the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. Imperialist forces led by the United States are trying to create obstacles in the relations between Iran and Turkey and are trying to prevent the expansion and strengthening of relations between the two fraternal Muslim countries. The Iranian ambassador said that the West has never been friendly with the Muslim countries.

In the speech of the Iranian ambassador to Turkey it was intimated that the aggressive U.S. policy and the peaceful Soviet policy should be treated equally. The speech of the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran distorts the reality of the Soviet Union's peaceful policy and the untainted assistance the Soviet Union has always extended to its eastern neighbors. The aid has supported the Turkish people's national liberation struggle and helped the Arab countries in their struggle against Israel's expansionist aims. The Soviet Union is and will remain faithful to its policy of supporting those nations who are struggling for their independence.

IRAQI AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO POLYAKOV

JN061229 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr (INA) -- Fadil al-'Izzawi, the new Iraqi ambassador to the Soviet Union, this morning presented his credentials to Ivan Polyakov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The ambassador conveyed the greetings of President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi people to the Soviet leadership and the friendly Soviet people. He affirmed Iraq's peaceful and nonaligned stand as well as its foreign policy which rejects the policy of wars and intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries.

The Soviet official expressed his country's understanding of the Iraqi viewpoints, asserting his country's desire to continue to develop bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS AS FALKLAND CRISIS CONTINUES

British Establish 'War Zone'

LD080706 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] London, 8 Apr, TASS -- The British Government has proclaimed a 200-mile "war zone" around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. This was announced by Defence Minister John Nott who wound up emergency debates on the Anglo-Argentine conflict in the House of Commons close to midnight yesterday. He said that this decision would enter into force at four hours GMT on April 12.

He said that Argentine war ships found in this zone would be treated as hostile and are liable to be attacked by British forces, and that Britain was prepared to use force to restore British control over the islands.

Argentine Reservists Mobilize

LD080840 Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 8 Apr, TASS -- The Government of Argentina has ordered a partial mobilisation of reservists, the UPI news agency reports from Buenos Aires. This step was a reply to Britain's proclamation of a naval blockade of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, which enters into force at 2300 hours New York time on Sunday.

New Governor Sworn In

LD080838 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Madrid, 8 Apr, TASS -- The Government of Argentina has officially announced the joining of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and also South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands as 24th Province, the EFE news agency reports.

The new governor, Argentine General Mario Benjamin Menendez, was sworn in Puerto Rivero, the administrative centre of the archipelago in the southern Atlantic. The ceremony was attended by distinguished political and trade union leaders and representatives of the world of business of Argentina.

Haig Visits UK, Argentina

LD080830 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0735 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] London, 8 Apr (TASS) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig arrives here on a visit today. This trip by a high-ranking Washington administration official is directly connected with the aggravation of the Anglo-Argentine conflict and the resulting political crisis that has flared up in Britain. According to local press reports, A. Haig will meet the prime minister, Margaret Thatcher and the British foreign secretary, Francis Pym. The aim of these talks is to find a solution to this conflict around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, which is assuming an ever more dangerous character.

A number of newspapers hint that in this matter Washington is by no means unconcerned about the future of these territories. The Reagan administration is seriously worried by the growing danger of losing its most devoted ally in West Europe -- the Conservative government led by M. Thatcher. Her position as regards the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands is now being subjected to criticism -- both by the opposition parties and by some Conservatives. The press openly points out that the 'military adventure' that has been conceived by the Tories -- the dispatching to the Falkland Islands of a British naval armada -- may end in failure and lead to the inevitable downfall of the Conservative government.

This is precisely why Washington is trying to take upon itself the role of mediator.

After London, Haig will visit Buenos Aires.

Washington, 8 Apr (TASS) -- As the New York TIMES notes, in commenting on Secretary of State Haig's visits to London and Buenos Aires, Haig does not want special hopes to be placed upon his mission, since the U.S. administration has no plan of actions.

In this connection, local observers recall that the United States and Argentina are members of the Inter-American Treaty on Mutual Aid (the Rio de Janeiro Treaty). One of the points of this treaty states that any armed attack on any country of the American Continent must be evaluated as aggression against all American states. In these conditions, in the opinion of the ABC television company, one of Haig's tasks will be to prevent Argentina from demanding that the United States fulfill the provisions of this treaty.

Ponomarev Commentary

LD080928 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] The paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, organ of the Defense Ministry of the Soviet Union, has published a commentary by Colonel Ponomarev, entitled "The Conquest in the South Atlantic." This refers to the conflict about the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands which are 500 km off the coast of Argentina and 12,000 km from Great Britain. The history of the conflict is as follows:

In 1833 England conquered a group of islands in the southern part of the Atlantic, including the Falkland Islands -- or as they are called in Argentina, Malvinas -- and turned them into its colony. Argentina believes that it has inherited the right to these islands from their previous owners, Spain. The United Nations has dealt with the problem of the Falkland Islands on several occasions. It advocated the decolonization of this territory, the paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. However, Great Britain has ignored the UN recommendations. Negotiations have been held from time to time between London and Buenos Aires with the aim of resolving the long-standing dispute but without success.

In the meantime the strategic and also economic significance of the territory under dispute has began to attract growing attention. The French paper LIBERATION stresses that from the Falkland Islands it is possible to control the sea routes which pass there and whose role could become very important for many states should the Suez or Panama Canals be closed.

It is no coincidence that in Washington particular significance is being attached to this region. The Western press has written that the United States would by no means be opposed to acquiring this naval base or to include the entire region in the South Atlantic bloc which it is intending to set up. Attention to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands is also attracted by the news of large oil deposits there which, according to some estimates, exeed by 13 times the reserves discovered in the North Sea.

It is thus understandable why the fresh exacerbation of the British-Argentine conflict has caused such wide interest. The occupation by Argentine Armed Forces of the whole group of the Falkland Islands has brought the parties in dispute to the brink of a war conflict. Ships of the Argentine naval forces have been sent to the area of the conflict. Great Britain also has dispatched almost 2/3 of its naval forces toward the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

The London paper DAILY MAIL asserts that the United States has given Britain the green light for military action against Argentina. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher confirmed in her latest television interview the government's intention to return these islands to Britain at any cost.

Also at the session of the OAS Council Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez stated that his country has consistently been working for the negotiation on the problems of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and that it is also now ready to begin such negotiations with Great Britain. However, he stressed, Argentina has no intention of renouncing its rights to these islands.

Observers conclude that the conflict between Argentina and Great Britain has obviously drawn the American administration into a difficult position. For a long time Washington has supported Britain's (?sovereignty) over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. But, should Britain begin a (?military action) [words indistinct] not only against Great Britain but also against allies, including the United States.

The crisis in the South Atlantic is, in the final analysis, a product of the remnants of the era of colonial piracy. Unconditional liquidation of the colonial status of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, as demanded by the basic UN documents -- this is the basis to resolve the issue of these islands which is part of the general problem of decolonization.

Situation 'Deteriorating'

LD071508 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] London, 7 Apr, TASS -- The political crisis in Britain caused by the development around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands is deteriorating.

As the London PRESS notes, the crisis has not been eliminated by the Cabinet reshuffle, which the prime minister had to carry out after the resignation of Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, his deputy Humphrey Atkins and Minister of State at the Foreign Office Richard Luce. Thus rumours are persistently spread in London about the possible resignation of Defence Secretary John Nott. The Thatcher government is as before being subjected to sharp criticism. The view is widespread in Britain, and not only among the opposition parties, that the Tory Cabinet has compromised itself to such a degree that it will possibly be forced to resign. According to the latest public opinion polls, 80 per cent of the British electorate believe that the Tory Cabinet is responsible for the crisis over the Falkland Islands, while nearly 40 per cent of the pollees believe that Margaret Thatcher is to blame for it.

Deputy Labour Party leaders and Foreign Secretary of the Labour "shadow cabinet" Denis Healey urged in his address in Parliament that Margaret Thatcher resign. Former British Foreign Secretary David Owen pointed out that Margaret Thatcher deeply stung by the crisis around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands may take "irrational decisions" fraught with serious consequences for the country.

As the deputy of the Thatcher Cabinet depends in no small measure now on the outcome of the crisis, the Tory prime minister is now taking active diplomatic and other measures. As pointed out here, Margaret Thatcher pins great hopes on diplomatic channels, above all on the mediation of a number of states. Efforts in this direction, as is claimed here, are being made by Britons, with the assistance of Australia, New Zealand, Kenya and Malaysia.

The British Government is believed to be prepared for an agreement on the double administration of the islands with a subsequent referendum, in which the population will have to make a choice between Britain and Argentina. At the same time, as the London PRESS points out, the sentiments in the country are such that to be able to keep in power the Thatcher Cabinet will have to reach an agreement with Argentina that would be advantageous for Britain.

Meanwhile, using the emergency powers, which the Thatcher Cabinet has assumed recently, it is continuing large-scale preparations for military operations.

The transport vessel Elk with tanks, artillery pieces and personnel armoured carriers on board left the port of Southhampton in the morning today. According to a report in the London newspapers TIMES, another three nuclear powered submarines may be sent to the Falkland Islands to join the submarine Superb which previously left for that area. While the biggest British squadron in the power-war times is on its way to southern Atlantic and is expected to arrive there on April 20-23, rumours are ever more persistently spread in London that its mission is in the first place to clamp down a naval blockade of the Falkland Islands, and thus make Argentina withdrawal.

A ban on Argentinian imports was announced in London yesterday. At the same time, the British Government is trying to arrange with the European Common Market member countries for a trade blockade of Argentina.

An emergency debate has opened in the British House of Commons today on the situation around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

Buenos Aires, 7 Apr, TASS -- The president of Argentina and the commanders of the arms of the service have discussed at a meeting here questions involved in the conflict with Britian. As is pointed out in the communique, some "military aspects of that problem" have been also examined.

Any attempt of Britons to regain the islands by force, Argentina's Minister of the Interior Alfredo Saint Jean said, will make us defend our territory at any price.

According to reports from Puerto Rivero, the administrative centre of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, the Argentinian authorities are continuing work for strengthening the defence of the archipelago for the eventuality of Britain's possible aggression. At the same time, life in the town is returning to normal. Offices, hospitals and schools have reopened.

REAGAN CARIBBEAN TRIP, NEW INITIATIVE EXAMINED

LD071448 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 7 Apr, TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan is starting today on a tour of Caribbean nations. He is scheduled to visit Jamaica and Barbados and hold talks with the leaders of these countries, as well as of a number of other insular states of the region.

Officials in the administration point out that the chief aim of the visit is to try to boost Washington's so-called "Caribbean doctrine". Watchers describe this "initiative" as an open attempt by U.S. imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries of the Caribbean Basin to arrest the gathering momentum of the movement of the peoples for national independence and sovereignty. The "Caribbean initiative" aims at broad military and economic aid to dictatorial regimes Washington likes, above all to the military junta in El Salvador.

The militarist, aggressive thrust of this undertaking by Washington in the spirit of the notorious "Monroe Doctrine" has spawned wide resistance to U.S. plans from other states whom the Reagan administration strove to "include" in their initiative. First Mexico, and then Canada and Venezuela, refused to join Washington's "Caribbean plan", as a result of which the United States has found itself in actual isolation on this issue.

With a stubborn resolve worthy of a better course, however, Washington is trying to impose its will on the peoples of the region. Spokesmen for the administration stress that it would like to "assist" in economic reorganisation on the principles of "private enterprise". In Dominica, the United States has prepared a programme for building roads, airfields and ports.

Observers note that this work clearly aims at a possible utilisation of these projects by U.S. Armed Forces for launching aggressions against countries of the region, whose independent policies are causing Washington's displeasure.

The press of many countries of the region sharply criticises the designs of the Reagan administration, which are actually spearheaded against the progressive regimes in the Caribbean Basin. According to the newspaper STRUGGLE, organ of the Labour Party of Jamaica, President Reagan's tour of the Caribbean countries is a component of Washington's plan to broaden its influence and to consolidate U.S. imperialist domination in that part of the world. The visit's main aim, the newspaper says, is to obtain support for its "Marshall mini-plan" through which the White House strives to torpedo the process of the integration of the Caribbean countries, and to isolate Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada from their neighbours.

Michael Manley, former prime-minister of Jamaica, said at a press-conference in Kingston that U.S. military aid, held by Washington in store for its "friendly" regimes in the region, aims at creating in the Caribbean countries new "bloody dictatorial juntas like those in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras".

NICARAGUAN INTERIOR MINISTER ON U.S. AGGRESSION

LD071510 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Managua, 7 Apr, TASS -- A real threat of aggression is looming over Nicaragua, Tomas Borge, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, interior minister, has told a meeting here. Imperialism and [word indistinct] did not put up with the loss of power and are dreaming of stifling the Sandinista People's Revolution. With this in view, they resort to numerous provocations, seeking to kindle an armed conflict between Nicaragua and Honduras, and thus prepare ground for aggression against the Nicaraguan republic with involvement of other countries in the continent.

Tomas Borge said that more than twenty aggressive actions were carried out in 20 days, from March 15 to April 4. Modern military equipment, supplied by the United States, was used in the actions.

The danger to the Nicaraguan revolution is also heightened by the U.S. intention to encircle the republic with its military bases, Tomas Borge said.

'PATRIOTS' ACTIONS IN EL SALVADOR REPORTED

LD071626 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 7 Apr, TASS -- Salvadorean patriots are continuing successful combat actions.

In Santa Ana Department guerrillas blew up Tuesday a railway bridge across the Guajoyo River, 80 kilometres from the capital, cutting an important link by which the junta sent reinforcements to its soldiers operating in the country's northwestern regions. In the southeastern department of Usulutan, the insurgents seized Jikilisco, cutting the highway linking San Miguel and San Francisco Gotera.

The Salvadorean Human Rights Commission reported about the finding of another secret cemetery 65 kilometres to the east of the capital in Sonsonate Department, where ultra-right bandits transported the corpses of people killed by them.

Bickering within the camp of ultra-right parties, which the U.S. Embassy is trying to make less acute, and its attempts to install to power people obedient to the United States produced their first victim, Venceremos radio station reports. Unidentified people assassinated D. Quinteros, one of the candidates to the deputies of the Constitutional Assembly, supporter of dyed-in-the-wool fascist D'Aubuisson. Venceremos categorically denied any involvement of the patriots in this assassination.

IZVESTIYA PUBLISHES OBITUARY OF I.N. ZEMSKOV

PM081127 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 3

[I.N. Zemskov Obituary]

[Text] Igor Nikolayevich Zemskov, prominent Soviet diplomat, CPSU member since 1946, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, died suddenly on 3 April 1982 in his 61st year. His death is a heavy blow to the Soviet diplomatic service.

I.N. Zemskov was born on 26 November 1921 in Leningrad. From 1944 until the last days of his life he labored fruitfully in the USSR Foreign Ministry system, going from ordinary staffer to chief of the Diplomatic History Administration, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry, Collegium member, deputy minister and chairman of the USSR UNESCO Commission and learned secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry Commission for the Publication of Diplomatic Documents. He actively participated in international conferences, consultations and talks and was a prominent scientific figure -- professor and head of the diplomatic department at the USSR Foreign Ministry Academy, author of a number of scientific works and publications on the history of Soviet international relations and foreign policy and RSFSR honored cultural worker.

I.N. Zemskov actively participated in the life of the USSR Foreign Ministry party organization and was elected a delegate to the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses.

With typical conscientiousness and diligence I.N. Zemskov carried out party and government instructions connected with the implementation of the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy and devoted all his strength, knowledge and experience to that noble cause in all areas of diplomatic and scientific work.

I.N. Zemskov's marked qualities were party principledness, an exceptional capacity for work, broad erudition, high expectations of himself and his subordinates and sensitivity and benevolence toward people.

The party and Soviet state greatly appreciated I.N. Zemskov's services. He was awarded the Order of Lenin and the Order of the October Revolution, two Labor Red Banner orders, the Order of the Peoples' Friendship and some medals.

The memory of Igor Nikolayevich Zemskov, loyal son of the Communist Party and Soviet people, talented diplomat and a highly cultivated man of personal charm, will remain forever in our hearts.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, N.A. Tikhonov, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, I.V. Kapitonov, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, N.M. Pegov, L.M. Zamyatin, K.M. Bogolyubov, G.M. Korniyenkov, V.F. Maltsev, L.F. Ilichev, A.G. Kovalev, S.P. Kozyrev, N.S. Ryzhov, V.F. Stukalin, N.P. Firyubin, Yu. Ye. Fokin, A.S. Piradov and A.I. Grishchenko.

PRAVDA REPORTS BIOGRAPHY OF KUZNETSOV PUBLISHED

PM071045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 82 p 3

[Unattributed report under the general heading: "Published"]

[Text] V.N. Bazovskiy and N.D. Shumilov: "The Most Dear" [Samoye Dorogoye]. Documentary narrative about A.A. Kuznetsov. Moscow. Political Literature Publish House. 1982. 255 pages.

The book tells of Aleksey Aleksandrovich Kuznetsov, prominent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. He traveled a great path from worker and the secretary of a plant cell to secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The authors pay chief attention to the Great Patriotic War period and the days of the heroic defense of Leningrad. At that time A.A. Kuznetsov was secretary of Leningrad Gorkom.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW ECONOMIC AKTIV MEETING

LD030314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0104 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpts] A meeting of the party economic aktiv has been held at the Moscow Likhachev vehicle works. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

ROMANOV AT LENINGRAD CITY PLANNING SESSION

PM071529 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 82 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Housing Construction Prospects"]

[Excerpts] At the Leningrad Gorispolkom Main Architectural and Planning Administration yesterday there was an examination of questions of the location of new housing, the architectural design of residential districts and main thoroughfares, the creation of transport outlets and prospects for developing the subway. Reports by B.P. Usanov, chief of the Main Architectural and Planning Administration, and G.N. Buldakov, Leningrad's chief architect, were heard.

Participating in the discussion of the questions were G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom; N.Ya. Suslov and V.M. Kapustin, CPSU obkom secretaries, Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom; L.N. Zaykov, chairman of Leningrad Gorispolkom; N.K. Laychukovskiy, secretary of Leningrad Gorkom; and responsible party and soviet workers.

DEMICHEV AT WRITER'S BIRTHDAY CEREMONY IN MOSCOW

PM290905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Poet of Courage and Friendship"]

[Excerpt] The work of that outstanding Estonian author and Lenin and USSR state prize winner Yukhan Smulla holds a prominent position in Soviet multinational literature. A ceremony to mark his 60th birthday was held in the Hall of Columns of Moscow's House of Unions on 15 March.

Present at the ceremony were: P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department; authors and cultural figures from Moscow and the union republics; and representatives of the public.

DOLGIKH, ARKHIPOV ATTEND GEOLOGISTS DAY MEETING

LD022231 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Our country will celebrate the traditional geologist day on Sunday, 4 April. A ceremonial meeting held today at the Hall of Columns of the Unions Building was devoted to this professional festivity. The best mineral deposit prospectors from many regions of our country were invited. In the presidium were Comrade Dolgikh, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of ministries and departments, scientists, leading production workers and representative of the capital's public. Comrade Kozlovskiy USSR minister of geology, delivered a report.

REPUBLICAN ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR 20 JUN

LD272124 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 28 Mar, TASS -- According to the respective articles of the constitutions of the union republics of the USSR and the laws "On Elections to the Local Soviets of People's Deputies," the presidiums of the supreme soviets of the union republics adopted decrees scheduling elections to the local soviets of people's deputies of the Russian Federation, the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Latvian, Kirgiz, Tadzhik, Armenian, Turkmen, and Estonian Soviet Socialist Republics for Sunday, June 20, 1982.

Elections to the local state-power bodies of the autonomous republics are scheduled for the same day.

By decrees of the presidiums of the supreme soviets of the Russian Federation and other union republics, the elections of people's judges of the district (city) people's courts are also scheduled for June 20, 1982.

People's assessors of the district (city) people's courts are to be elected during the election campaign period.

MUSLIMS TO PARTICIPATE IN MOSCOW CONFERENCE

GF051400 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] An international conference on religions will be held in Moscow in May. Representatives of Soviet Muslims will be taking part in the conference. Deputy Chairman of the Religious Office of Central Asian and Kazakh Muslims Shaykh (Yusuf Shakirov) has informed our correspondent that the representatives of Muslim clergymen in our country will be participating in this great international conference with [words indistinct]. He said: It is the sacred duty of every Muslim in the world to struggle against the danger of nuclear war and safeguard peace.

KONCHYUS WRITES ON KOMSOMOL MEMBERS' CHURCHGOING

PM071501 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 March 1982 publishes on page 4 a 1,200-word Vilnyus report by correspondent G. Konchyus under the heading "A Step Sideways: How Young People Deviated From Their Convictions for the Sake of Immediate Advantage," describing his talks with former Komsomol members expelled for attending a Catholic church. "The absolute majority of the young men and women I met did not believe in God. But they were forced to go to church by their parents and relatives. Frequently they had been blackmailed. Sometimes they were 'bought' for a house, automobile or lavish wedding feast."

Although there is religious freedom in the USSR, Konchyus continues, Komsomol members who go to church are guilty of an act of betrayal. Konchyus cites a case in Kedaynskiy Rayon where three Komsomol members were denounced for church attendance but where there had been no examination of atheist education in general and no further interest in the three's behaviour.

Finally Konchyus describes the case of a friend of his who was married in church to his deeply religious wife, who was finally converted by her husband to atheism and has now joined the party.

"This story," he concludes, "seems to me highly instructive and to have a direct bearing on theme of our talk."

SHCHERBITSKIY CITED ON SOVIET ECONOMIC SUCCESS

LD071120 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] A member of the Political Bureau of the Soviet Communist Party, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, has stated that the Soviet Union is attaining success in the economic competition with capitalism. Writing in the magazine WORLD MARXIST REVIEW he pointed out that in the past 10 years Soviet industrial production almost doubled. To attain the same results Great Britain needed 26 years, the Federal Republic of Germany and France 18 years and the United States 17 years. The Soviet Union holds first place in the world in the output of oil and iron ore and also of pig iron and steel and in the production of many items of the machine-building industry.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON OFFSHORE OIL, GAS DEVELOPMENT

LD031042 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Leningrad, 3 Apr, TASS -- Soviet specialists are planning to use a new type of drilling machinery for large-scale geological prospecting coupled with oil and gas extraction from the seabed. The new machinery includes two-story installations which allow of simultaneous working of 30 to 50 wells. It can speed up development of open-end seams and make capital investment much more efficient.

The plan was reported by First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry Yuriy Zaytsev who spoke about the Soviet programme of offshore oil and gas development.

Yuriy Zaytsev recalled that the USSR had pioneered this direction of modern industrial development. As far back ago as in the 1940s the first-ever programme was undertaken to extract oil and gas from artificial mounds and later from metal platforms.

In the last three years alone, the deputy minister said, a number of new offshore deposits have been found in the USSR, with deep drilling going on in several most promising fields. In the Caspian Sea, for example, they have started by way of industrial experiment to extract oil from a depth of 84 metres. There will be stationary installations to reach the 130-mark, whose construction is nearing completion. Preparatory work has been completed for the development of a gas condensate deposit under the Black Sea, to be connected with onshore facilities by a pipeline. Prospective drilling is gaining speed on man-made islands and floating rigs in shallow waters off the island of Sakhalin.

Yuriy Zaytsev stressed that Soviet scientists and designers were tackling many problems which have no analogy in world practice.

DISCOVERY OF OIL FIELD IN CASPIAN SEA REPORTED

LD051346 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Baku, 5 Apr, TASS -- A new off-shore oil field is being developed in the Caspian Sea, which accounts for about 66 per cent of all the oil extracted in Soviet Azerbaijan (a Soviet Transcaucasian republic).

The oil field started with an oil well drilled in the open sea 60 kilometres south of Baku. A fountain of high-quality fuel rushed upwards from a depth of 5,650 metres. The well has a daily capacity of 120 tons.

However, it was not easy to extract this fuel. Numerous landslides had to be overcome in those sections of the well which passed through soil. Hard rock had to be drilled with diamond drill bits. Subterranean waters broke into the well several times.

Geologists believe that drillers of future wells will come across similar difficulties. It is planned to drill 30 of them at the new oil field, all having a depth of 5,000 metres and more. A steel island from which the first well was drilled will be turned into a peninsula; a scaffold bridge will connect it with the shore. This will facilitate the delivery of drilling equipment and various materials.

Oilmen of the new oil field are to find keys to the underground treasurehouse where millions of tons of oil are stored.

PRESS CONFERENCE ON AEROFLOT SUMMER SCHEDULE

LD022234 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr, TASS -- The Transsiberian Europe-Japan air route has been opened for broad-bodied airliners. Boeing-747s of the Japanese air company JAL are beginning to fly on it in early April. They will make two flights a week, and on July 1 will be joined on that route by Air France airbuses.

The new flights are provided for by the agreements reached between the aviation authorities of the Soviet Union, France and Japan, Mikhail Timofeyev, deputy minister of civil aviation of the USSR, said today at a press conference in Moscow on the occasion of the introduction of Aeroflot's summer schedule on April 1.

The new schedule, the deputy minister said, reflects the Soviet Union's striving to expand air communications with all those who wish it. These activities meet the interests of peace, social progress and comprehensive cooperation among nations. At present Aeroflot's aircraft perform scheduled flights to 89 countries, and airliners of 29 foreign companies make regular flights to the Soviet Union.

According to the new schedule, Aeroflot will make over 350 international flights a week, using, in particular, new-generation jet liners, such as the IL-86 airbus, seating over 300 passengers, and the 120-seat YAK-42. As compared with the winter traffic, about 60 flights a week will be added, mostly on routes to socialist countries.

Mikhail Timofeyev drew attention to the fact that flights to the United States did not feature in Aeroflot's summer schedule. Having grossly violated the principles of international law, the Reagan administration suspended last January the flights of the Soviet air company between Moscow and Washington," he said. "Anti-Soviet psychosis, making it impossible to take a sober look at relations with the USSR, continues to be whipped up in the American capital. Washington's myopic policy towards Aeroflot harms primarily the interests of thousands of ordinary Americans, who now have no possibility to use direct air communications, which are particularly convenient when travelling to the Soviet Union."

BRIEFS

VOSTOCHNYY COAL DEPOSIT -- Production at the Ekibastuz coal mine is being increased through the use of open-cast mining. The new Vostochnyy deposit will produce 30 million tons per year. In the 3 years since this deposit began to be developed, 1/3 of the overall 13.5 million cubic meters of excavation work has been completed. This year 6 km of railway track should be put into use. The construction of Soyedinitelnaya station between Bogatyr and Vostochnaya has been completed. At first glance, it appears that a lot of work has been done. However, the pace of construction work at the Vostochnyy deposit gives justified cause for concern. The Ekibastuz-Shakhtostroy enterprise is carrying out earth-moving work but has not yet begun the construction of the main installation buildings. Not a single ruble has yet been used by the departments of the Ministry of Power and Electrification for capital investment. Without substations and power lines it is impossible for the mine to operate. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 6 Apr 82 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 6-7 APR REPORTED

6 April Report

LD070028 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 6 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

The sowing of spring crops has started in Khersonskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Odesskaya Oblasts in the Ukraine. (0300 GMT)

The sowing of spring grain and pulse crops has started in Rostovskaya Oblast. The southern and western regions of Lithuania today began mass sowing of spring crops. The spring crops area will be devoted mainly to barley. The sowing of high-yield pulse crops has been expanded. (1100 GMT)

The sowing of corn has begun in the steppe regions of Azerbaijan. Almost 100,000 hectares will be devoted to corn this year. The campaign for the intensification of livestock breeding and fodder production in the republic demands a significant increase in corn production. It is planned to harvest 50 percent more fodder per hectare compared with last year's figures. The growing of corn for grain will also be extended, and half of this area will be cultivated using industrial methods. (1330 GMT)

7 April Report

LD080338 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 7 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Three-quarters of the rayons in Rostovskaya Oblast are doing field work preparing to sow spring crops and perennial grasses. Work is also in progress on the winter fields. Last autumn's weather was unfavorable and some areas are now being re-sown. In the south of the oblast, barley and peas are being planted, so far on 50,000 hectares. The total area to be sown to spring crops is about 2 million hectares. (0900 GMT)

The RSFSR Council of Ministers has examined the issue of increasing production of sunflower seeds in Rostovskaya Oblast. By 1985 the kolkhoz and sovkhoz farms of the Don are to bring production up to 1 million tons. [presumably per annum] As was noted, good experience in cultivating sunflowers has been accumulated in Rostovskaya Oblast, thus in the Lenin Kolkhoz, Zernogradskiy Rayon, high yields have been achieved for many years. Regular mechanized teams are engaged in growing sunflowers. Last year, despite the drought, the kolkhoz gathered 23 quintals per hectare of sunflower seed. These results are based on strict observance of the technology of cultivating the crop. The RSFSR Council of Ministers recommended the broad use of this experience. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of fine-fiber cotton begins in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast, Uzbekistan. (1750 GMT)

The crop assets of our fields have been joined by new high-yield varieties and hybrids. They have been recommended for zoning at a session of the State Commission for the Testing of Varieties of Agricultural Crops, which ended on 7 April in Moscow. It is proposed to zone for the first time 51 varieties of grain cereals, including 13 varieties of winter wheat. A new hybrid of corn has been recommended for zonal grading along with new varieties of sugar beet, potatoes and other crops. (2000 GMT)

Cotton sowing started in Azerbaijan. (2005 GMT)

RSFSR OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON AGRICULTURE, WEATHER

LD072058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Report by Stepan Filippovich Borsch, chief of the Main Directorate for Crop Farming of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, with question by unnamed correspondent -- recorded]

[Text] This year spring is not turning out to be to the liking of crop farmers everywhere. It was cold for a long time in the North Caucasus and in the lower Volga. There were not the usual February and March "windows" here. In some places the start of field work was delayed by 2-3 weeks. And now specialists from the USSR Hydrometeorological Center are forecasting a rapid increase in temperatures. In South Russia it is expected that the average monthly temperature for April will be approximately 10 degrees centigrade higher than normal. This threatens above all a loss of moisture, perhaps the chief limiting factor for obtaining good yields in our fields. But there are special agrotechnical methods which allow us to reduce to a minimum the negative effects of weather on the growth, development and productivity of plants. This is primarily what I would like to direct attention toward. This spring one must regard such a well-known agrotechnical measures as the retention of moisture with special care. This year the whole of autumn ploughland must be harrowed as never before -- and moreover with the highest quality. Cultivation must be carried out over the whole of autumn ploughland.

[Question] Stepan Filippovich, last year the kolkhozes and sovkhozes coped better than usual with the basic tillage of soil given over to spring sowing. I have in mind the autumn ploughing. But nonetheless it was not so everywhere. How are things now on these farms?

[Answer] This spring has shown us yet again how important it is to carry out all the work of the preceding year on time. Indeed, in the Northwest Regions, Center, East Siberia and the Far East the autumn ploughing was not fully carried out. Here, in order to carry out the basic tilling of soil successfully it is necessary to man the ploughing units certainly with two shifts of machine operators. The mistakes of previous years must not be repeated; for example, in certain oblasts spring ploughing work went on for a month and a half, reducing the yield by half. In a number of places, it led to the crops perishing. So, in connection with this I would like to direct the attention of agricultural personnel of the Northwestern Region to the fact that here more than 12,000 tractors are not ready for work. It is the same situation in the East Siberian Region. Beside this, much soil cultivating and sowing machinery is in need of overhauling. In conclusion I wish to stress that success in this matter will depend on the creative approach of leaders and specialists of agriculture, as well as scientists, in implementing the agrotechnical measures, proceeding from weather conditions which are taking shape this spring. We have very little time left. Today the northern frontier for sowing passes through the south of Rostovskaya Oblast and sowing is about to start in the Non-Chernozem Zone.

ARMORED TROOPS MARSHAL ROTMISTROV REPORTED DEAD

OW071603 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Apr 82

[From the Vremya program]

[Text] An eminent Soviet military commander, an active participant in the Civil War and World War II, Hero of the Soviet Union, Chief Marshal of Armored Troops Pavel Alekseyevich Rotmistrov has died after a prolonged illness.

The obituary, signed by the leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet Government and eminent military leaders, says that Pavel Alekseyevich Rotmistrov had dedicated his entire life to the selfless service of the people, to the socialist motherland and to the cause of the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1919.

A bright page in Pavel Alekseyevich Rotmistrov's military biography was his role as commander of the 5th Guard Tank Army during the Great Patriotic War where he played an important role in defeating the enemy's strike force in Prokhorovka region.

P.A. Rotmistov's outstanding organizational abilities, talent as a military leader, personal courage and resolution were demonstrated in fierce battles.

P.A. Rotmistrov's services are highly valued by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. He was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, six Orders of Lenin and many USSR orders and medals and foreign orders and medals.

The fond memory of the faithful son of the Soviet people and Communist Party, ardent patriot of socialist motherland will forever remain in our hearts, says the obituary.

CONFERENCE OF MILITARY TRIBUNALS CHAIRMEN HELD

PM061035 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Mar 82 p 2

[Colonel of Justice S. Morozov report: "Conference of Military Judges"]

[Text] A conference of chairmen of military tribunals of military districts, groups of forces and fleets has taken place to analyze progress in fulfilling the tasks arising for military judges from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, CPSU Central Committee resolutions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on questions of further strengthening socialist legality and increasing the effectiveness of legal education. Reports were delivered by Lieutenant General of Justice S. Maksimov, chief of the Military Tribunal Directorate, and Lieutenant General of Justice G. Bushuyev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court Military Collegium. The conference devoted much attention to the need to constantly improve the standard of military lawyers' work in strengthening military discipline and propagandizing Soviet legislation.

The conference participants were addressed by Adm A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Taking part in the conference were S. Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; N. Osetrov, USSR deputy minister of justice; Colonel General of Justice A. Gornyy, chief military prosecutor; and CPSU Central Committee executive V. Frolov.